The Journal of Historical Review

Incorporating the **IHR Newsletter**

Volume Thirteen, Number 2 March / April, 1993

Victor or Vanquished?
New Churchill Biography Sparks Furor

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Video Documentary Takes Aim at Holocaust Claims

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—Reviews—

Jared Taylor's *Paved With Good Intentions*

Issah Nakhleh's *Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem*

—And more—

Powerful Revisionism on Video
Highlights From the Eleventh IHR Conference

Here are the thrilling highlights, the most memorable moments from the* Eleventh International Revisionist Conference *held in Irvine, California, in October 1992, with extended excerpts from all the speakers. This two-hour tape does not include the complete lectures, but highlights selected to bring you the most noteworthy comments by some of the world's foremost Revisionist scholars—and showmen!

MARK WEBER cites evidence of the Holocaust lobby's recognition of the serious threat and ultimate impact of the IHR and Revisionism, and the desperate measures it is implementing to stem the growing worldwide tidal wave of Holocaust skepticism.

JAMES J. MARTIN describes the time-honored methods warmongers use to drive nations into a war fever frenzy where no clear and present danger exists, and how the Pacific War, right down to the strategies used by both sides, was anticipated in a book that appeared 13 years before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

JEROME BRENTAR talks about the campaign that saw the OSI, the Soviets, the Holocaust lobby and the State of Israel join forces to railroad John Demjanjuk, and how this travesty of justice was just one element in a larger campaign to batter the public with more "Holocaust" indoctrination.

WOLF RUDIGER HESS reveals the evidence that convinced him that his father, Rudolf Hess, was murdered by the British as the Soviets and Americans were showing a willingness to release him after half a lifetime in Spandau. Hess knows that history will ultimately acknowledge his father's mission as one of courage and peace.

AHMED RAMI discusses the Arab perspective on World War II and the Holocaust, and his efforts in Sweden to promote Revisionism, including his recent incarceration there for "disrespect toward Jews." Rami's remarks are translated by Prof. Robert Faurisson.

ARTHUR R. BUTZ describes the impact of Bradley Smith's campus newspaper ads at Northwestern University (where Butz is a professor) and the opposition's fierce but failed campaign to oust Butz from his tenured teaching position.

ROBERT FAURISSON pokes fun at *Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, the vaunted Pressac book which describes neither any technique nor operation of a single "gas chamber." He then explains what he calls "The New Masada"—how the Holocaust is being withdrawn from the domain of the historians into a kind of religion with its own dogma, rituals, icons, high priests, and heretics.

DAVID IRVING describes the Holocaust lobby's international campaign to suppress him, his books, and his Real History tour in seven countries. He details Zionist tactics in canceling his radio interviews, intimidating bookstores into un-stocking his books, and banning him from Italy, Germany, Austria, South Africa and, most recently, Canada.

FRED A. LEUCHTER discusses the international Holocaust lobby's four-year campaign to discredit him and destroy his career following the publication of his iconoclastic engineering report on the "gas chambers."

THEODORE J. O'KEEFE entertains you with a few of the juicier contradictions, absurdities, and impossibilities in Hollywood Holocaust survivor and longtime IHR nemesis Mel Mermelstein's book and sworn testimonies.

BRADLEY SMITH treats you to hilarious anecdotes about the origins of his sensational campus newspaper advertising campaign that attracted nationwide media attention and threw the Holocaust lobby into high gear in an effort to contain it.

DAVID COLE discusses his thrilling fact-finding trip to Auschwitz in September, 1992, what he uncovered during his investigation there, and the astounding admissions he recorded during interviews with Auschwitz Museum officials.

Also available:

HIGHLIGHTS of the TENTH INTERNATIONAL REVISIONIST CONFERENCE, October 1990: **Robert Faurisson** on Revisionism in Europe, **David Irving** on "Battleship Auschwitz," **Ivor Benson** on the Bolshevik Revolution, **Joseph Halow** on the Dachau war crimes trial, **John Toland** on Living History, **Fred Leuchter** on his *Second Leuchter Report*, **Mark Weber** on Revisionism today, and more. VHS Color, 2 hrs. ~~$39.00~~ **NOW ONLY $29!**

HIGHLIGHTS of the NINTH INTERNATIONAL REVISIONIST CONFERENCE, February 1989: **David Irving** on Churchill and U.S. entry into the war, **Robert Faurisson** on Revisionist persecution in France, ex-senior CIA official **Victor Marchetti** on how the CIA manufactures history, **Fred Leuchter** on his landmark *Leuchter Report*, **Anthony Kubek** on the Morgenthau Plan, **Mark Weber** with a Revisionist call-to-arms, and more. VHS Color, 60 min. ~~$29.00~~ **NOW ONLY $19.00!**

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INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW
P.O. Box 2739 · Newport Beach, CA 92659

Editor: MARK WEBER
Review Editor: THEODORE J. O'KEEFE
Associate Editor: GREG RAVEN

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Appropriate manuscripts are welcomed by the editor. They should be double-spaced and accompanied by return postage. Especially helpful are submissions on IBM-compatible computer diskette.

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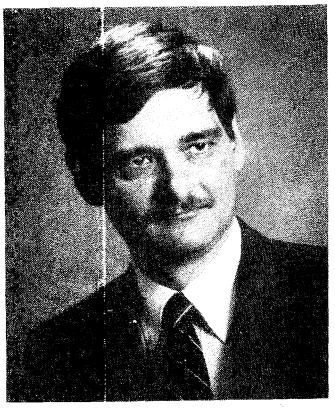
From the Editor



My goal in this war, thundered Winston Churchill in his widely-quoted speech of May 13, 1940, "is victory, victory at all costs." As history records, the cost was very high indeed.

As a consequence of his policies, Britain did not win the Second World War. It merely ended up on the same side as the powers that did: the Soviet Union and the United States. Worse, British "victory" helped insure the survival of the most loathsome tyranny of our century, Stalin's Soviet Russia, and the extension of its odious power over half of Europe.

We begin this issue with a report on the storm of controversy unleashed by a recently-published biography of Churchill. Adding to the work of Francis Neilson, David Irving and other revisionist historians, this book by a British scholar of the postwar generation represents yet another powerful blow to the durable Churchill legend.

For those who have been looking for a well-done videotape that clearly and persuasively presents the Revisionist view of the Holocaust story, the search is now over.

In our next feature, Associate Editor Greg Raven tells about the stunning new video by David Cole, a brave and talented young Revisionist activist and film-maker. Particularly eye-opening is Cole's interview with Dr. Piper, Senior Curator of the Polish government's Auschwitz State Museum. On camera, he readily acknowledges that claims made to hundreds of thousands of tourists annually about the camp's "gas chamber" are false. (If Piper has not yet begun to feel the fury of the Holocaust lobby for permitting this interview, he certainly will soon. He'd be well advised to update his résumé.)

We next present Cole's address at last October's IHR Conference, in which he wittily tells about his visit to Auschwitz and his interview with Dr. Piper, and expresses the confident hope that Revisionist truth can defeat Holocaust lies during the forthcoming decade, if each of us resolves to do our part.

For eleven years, Holocaust personality Mel Mermelstein waged a determined campaign to shut down the Institute for Historical Review and this *Journal*. In this mission, he enjoyed enthusiastic support from a good part of the media. A motion picture tribute to his campaign, "Never Forget," was broadcast nationwide in April 1991 over the TNT cable television network.

Few of the many people who viewed "Never Forget," or who read any of the many newspaper and magazine articles in praise of Mermelstein, will ever learn that the Holocaust personality's campaign has now — at long last — ended in humiliating defeat for Mermelstein, and unequivocal victory for the IHR.

In this issue, we are pleased to report (briefly) on the gratifying outcome of this costly ordeal, which came close to ruining the IHR. Theodore J. O'Keefe will provide a full account of the Mermelstein case — sprinkled with his usual piquant humor — in a future issue.

In our next feature, best-selling British historian David Irving tells — in his typically engaging way — the story of the diaries of Hitler's propaganda minister, Dr. Goebbels, and the little-known postwar memoir of Adolf Eichmann, the SS officer in charge of the wartime deportations of European Jews. As we have reported, Irving's role in bringing to light the long-suppressed Goebbels diaries from the Moscow archives generated enormous international attention last summer.

It's perhaps worth mentioning here that Germany's harsh wartime treatment of Jews in the occupied Soviet territories — a matter that Irving touches on in his address — can be fully understood only within the context of the extraordinarily barbarous war that was being fought on the Eastern front, a conflict all the more brutal because it pitted two regimes with the most diametrically opposed ideologies.

For one thing, immediately after the German attack against the Soviet Union in June 1941, Stalin ordered all Soviet citizens to engage in a ruthless partisan war against the occupiers. In practice this meant outright murder, not only of German and other Axis soldiers and officials, but of local people who worked with the occupation authorities. Moreover (and as a number of Jewish Holocaust historians proudly relate), Soviet Jews were particularly active in the ruthless campaign.

This entire subject — and particularly the role of the *Einsatzgruppen* special security police units — deserves more detailed treatment. While we intend to do just that in a future issue, for now readers are referred to a portion of an essay by me in the Winter 1989-90 *Journal* (pp. 398-403), and a part of an essay by Dr. Faurisson in the Spring 1986 *Journal* (pp. 28-29).

In a number of European countries today, anyone who openly expresses doubt about the

Holocaust extermination story runs the risk of trial and punishment, including heavy fines and imprisonment. As we report in this issue, nowhere is the situation worse than in France, where Dr. Robert Faurisson — a good friend of the IHR since its founding — and other Revisionists are victims of a legal assault against freedom of speech.

In Germany as well, expressions of doubt about the official Holocaust story are treated as crimes. One of the most prominent recent victims of this campaign is the highly decorated retired army general (and 1987 IHR Conference speaker) Otto-Ernst Remer. As we report here, in October a German court sentenced the 80-year-old Remer to 22 months imprisonment for publishing articles critical of the "official" Holocaust extermination story.

As we report elsewhere in this issue, another German court recently ordered David Irving to pay $18,000 for telling a German audience in 1990 that the "gas chamber" shown to tourists in Auschwitz is phony.

Once again, it is worth stressing the hypocritical, even shameful, silence on the part of the American media — and this country's normally so vociferous guardians of free speech — to all this. For our part, we regard it as our duty to continue to provide the most detailed coverage anywhere in the United States on this modern day inquisition.

As we reported in our last issue, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum will be formally dedicated and opened in Washington, DC, in late April. In this issue, we tell more about this official US government memorial, and explain why even Americans who may entirely accept the Holocaust extermination story are justified in opposing the Museum.

We encourage readers who object to this pseudo-religious monument to misguided priorities and self-serving power to join other Americans who will voice their opposition at a public demonstration in Washington, DC, on April 22. (For further information, contact: Mr. Kirk Lyons, P. O. Box 1237, Black Mountain, NC 28711.)

Our next feature is by Dr. Martin Larson, a charter member of our Editorial Advisory Committee and an acknowledged expert on the history of religion. Referring to his own years of research and writing on this issue, and taking account of the Dead Sea Scrolls, he presents his view that Christianity has important roots in a dissident Jewish religious sect known as the Essenes.

Since the founding of the United States, the most perplexing issue and daunting social dilemma facing our nation has always been race. In an acclaimed new book, *Paved With Good Intentions*, American writer Jared (Samuel) Taylor takes a refreshingly straightforward look at this difficult and emotion-charged issue. Our detailed review of his carefully researched critique of the failure of America's racial policy reflects the broader focus of the "new" *Journal*. (See also Taylor's provocative essay on "multiculturalism" in the Summer 1992 *Journal*.)

Few Americans — including many who consider themselves well-informed — fully realize just how slanted US news coverage of the seemingly endless and apparently intractable Israel-Palestine problem really is. A remarkable new reference work by Palestinian diplomat-historian Issa Nakhleh, *Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem*, provides a valuable antidote to the institutionalized bias of the media on this often perplexing issue.

We are pleased to present a fascinating introduction of Nakhleh's admirable reference work by historian Robert John, a seasoned observer of the Middle East scene. (Incidentally, both Dr. John and Mr. Nakhleh have addressed IHR conferences.)

Finally, we wrap up this issue with a selection of readers' letters. While we have always encouraged thoughtful commentary and criticism, we intend to make sure that the *Journal*'s letters section is a regular forum for comment and critique, and for a lively exchange of views.

Errata:

Please note these corrections of errors in the January-February issue of the *Journal*:

On page 26, column 2, line 13 from the bottom: Ilse Pröh should be Ilse Pröhl.

On page 45, column 2, the photo caption "Montel Williams" is missing.

On page 46, column 1, first paragraph, April 1992, should be April 1993.

"For just as a living creature, if it is deprived of its eyesight, is rendered completely helpless, so if history is deprived of the truth, we are left with nothing but an idle, unprofitable tale. We must therefore not shrink from accusing our friends or praising our enemies . . ."

—Polybius. Quoted in:
The Rise of the Roman Empire
(London: Penguin, 1979), p. 55.

"A Slaughterhouse for Sacred Cows"

New Biography Assails Churchill's War Record

Revisionist Work Sets Off Heated Debate

A new revisionist biography of Winston Churchill, which contends that Britain would be better off today if the wartime prime minister had made peace with Hitler, has touched off a furious debate about the legacy of Britain's most revered 20th-century personality and other fundamental questions of the Second World War.

In *Churchill: The End of Glory*, British historian John Charmley argues that Churchill was so blindly bent on battlefield glory that he ignored realistic opportunities to make peace with Hitler, and by doing so bankrupted his country, lost the British empire, and insured his nation's inexorable decline.

The 37-year-old Charmley, who calls himself "the first historian to come to Churchill without the baggage of memories," says:

> We are the first generation to view him only as an historical figure. I wanted to clean the varnish off the portrait, so to speak, to look in closer detail at the man, warts and all.
>
> He remains a great man by definition, but great men always leave a fertile heritage. Oliver Cromwell apart, I believe no other great Englishman has bequeathed so sterile a legacy.

Dr. Charmley, currently on leave from the University of East Anglia, is serving at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, where, ironically, he holds the professorial chair dedicated to Churchill's memory.

"Only One Purpose"

Charmley maintains that Churchill, whose belligerence and lapses of judgment were already well known before he became Prime Minister in May 1940, displayed these same faults as a wartime leader. Contrary to his image as a farsighted statesman, Churchill was actually preoccupied with "short- and medium-term considerations," writes Charmley.

"I have only one purpose," Churchill himself explained during the 1940-41 period, "the destruction of Hitler, and my life is much simplified thereby." In blindly pursuing this "one purpose," writes Charmley, the simplistic British leader condemned hundreds of thousands — if not millions — to death and suffering, financially ruined Britain, and ensured the survival of the Soviet tyranny. Churchill's fanatic determination to continue a war that Britain had no possible chance of winning alone inevitably bankrupted the country, shattered its social order, and reduced it to a second-rate power.

Stopping just short of saying that Churchill should have concluded peace with Hitler, Charmley maintains that the British leader missed his best opportunity to change the course of history for the better in June 1941, when Hitler invaded Soviet Russia. This was a golden opportunity, Charmley contends, "to rethink priorities and foreign policy" and to quietly disengage British troops from the hopeless battle with Hitler, leaving Russia and Germany to fight to the death. In Charmley's words:

> ...The world's two nastiest dictators would have faced each other like two great overweight heavyweight boxers. The "victor" would have been either Russia or Germany, and they would have been so shattered by the effort that they would not have been in a position to threaten anyone.

In this scenario, Charmley argues, the United States would not have intervened in the European conflict, and Britain's power would have continued only slightly abated.

Instead, Churchill immediately threw in with Stalin and committed Britain to a military alliance with the Soviet Communist regime.

Summing up, Charmley writes:

> That Churchill was a great man cannot be doubted, but his flaws, too, were on the same heroic scale as the rest of the man... At the end of the war he was, once again, faced with what looked like an attempt by one power to dominate the Continent, an odd result for so much expenditure of treasure and manpower... His thinking on foreign and domestic policy was stuck firmly in the past.
>
> Surveying the situation in 1945 it was hard to argue that Britain had won in any sense save that of avoiding defeat... Churchill stood

for the British Empire, for British independence and for an "anti-socialist" vision. By July 1945 the first of these was on the skids, the second dependent upon America, and the third had vanished in a Labour [party] election victory.

Consensus Shattered

Although it sells for the equivalent of $45, all copies of Charmley's thick, scholarly book sold out on the first day it was available for sale. Publisher Hodder & Stoughton was forced to triple the original press run, and quickly scheduled a second printing. Several American publishers are said to be interested in the book, which is not yet available in the US.

Churchill during an inspection of troops in northern England, 1940.

In early January, many pages of London newspapers and entire television shows were devoted to the raging exchange set off by the provocative work. A report on the controversy in the prestigious London *Times* (January 5) — which also published two lengthy extracts of the book — began:

> Never has a work of historical revisionism upset so many in so short a time. In the space of three days, John Charmley's radical reappraisal of the life of Churchill and Alan Clark's article in *The Times* on Saturday have turned the history of the Second World War into a battlefield and shattered the scholarly consensus on the war leader's achievements.

A *Washington Post* report on the furor called Charmley's book "a slaughterhouse for sacred cows," while an article in the *New York Times* informed readers that Charmley's book "has struck an especially sensitive nerve, not only because of the Churchill mythology, but also because there are those who reject out of hand the notion that any kind of compromise could be justified, morally or intellectually, with the Nazis."

In an editorial about the book, the London *Times* (January 6) cautiously affirmed the propriety of historical revisionism. After declaring that "nothing in history is inevitable, except that history shall be rewritten," it noted that Charmley's book "has broken a 40-year-old taboo and unsettled a complacent historical orthodoxy."

"...The net result of the revisionist impulse is usually positive," the editorial continued. "In the United States, the bizarre cult of political correctness has threatened the very academic freedoms which allowed it to prosper." Charmley's book "has introduced doubt to a field of history hitherto dominated by certainty and clubability. In this sense, revisionism is the friend of skepticism, the enemy of cant."

"Important Revisionist Text"

This book might easily have slipped into obscurity if it had not been for a highly favorable review in the London *Times* (January 2) by Alan Clark, a former British Defense Minister, a Conservative Party Member of Parliament, and the author of several works of military history.

Praising Charmley's work as "probably the most important revisionist text to be published since the war," Clark went beyond the young historian's thesis to forthrightly argue that Britain *should* have made peace with Germany in 1940 or 1941. In Clark's view, Churchill was a warmonger who turned down opportunities to get "first reasonable, then excellent, terms from Germany."

"Anyone in the Tory [Conservative] party who realized what was happening [in 1940-41] was horrified," Clark went on. There was a clear alternative to the disastrous course being pursued by Churchill: make peace with Hitler, preferably in the spring of 1941, when Germany was about to invade the Soviet Union in a life-and-death struggle. Instead, Clark laments, Churchill pursued a war that abased Britain before the United States, bankrupted the country, overturned the social order and ruined the empire.

Sharp Criticism

Several of Britain's most prominent historians lost no time in denouncing the views of Charmley and Clark. The main theme of these hostile responses is that popular feeling in Britain was such that if Churchill had negotiated peace with Hitler, he would have been thrown out of office, and that Hitler was so insatiable and untrustworthy that eventually he would have reneged on any peace agreement and turned against Britain. "Hitler never made a treaty he did not break," commented Hugh Trevor-Roper (Lord Dacre), perhaps the courtliest of Britain's court historians (and who, in 1983, "authenticated" the phony Hitler diaries).

Official Churchill biographer Martin Gilbert conceded that Charmley's biography is impressively researched, but dismissed out of hand the view that Churchill should have made peace with Hitler. "You can't argue that the Nazis were not as bad as was thought at the time," said Gilbert. "If anything, they were worse."

"The Hitler Thesis"

In his criticism of Charmley's book, British historian and author of *Hitler: A Study in Tyranny*, Alan Bullock, remarked:

> There is nothing fresh in this. It is what Hitler said. The Hitler thesis is that he never wanted war with Britain and it was all [due to] that terrible warmonger Churchill. If you want to explore the Hitler thesis and go on and say, yes, we won the war and destroyed the British empire in doing so, that is what Hitler said would happen.
>
> Hitler wanted to attack Russia, and he wanted Britain to be his ally, as he said in *Mein Kampf*. Anyone who has studied Hitler knows that was in his mind.

On this point, Bullock is right. No love-struck suitor was more ardent in his pursuit of a woman's hand than was Hitler in his effort to win the friendship, if not the close collaboration, of a nation he deeply admired.

Far from seeking conflict with Britain, Hitler was aghast when that nation's leadership used the pretext of an attack against Poland to declare war against Germany on September 3, 1939. "Even if the British win," he remarked a few weeks later, "the real victors would be the United States, Japan and Russia."

In his speeches of October 6, 1939 (following the successful conclusion of the Polish campaign) and July 19, 1940 (in the wake of the stunning defeat of France), Hitler dramatically appealed for a reasonable end to a conflict that, if continued, could bring only catastrophe for Germany and Britain, and indeed for all Europe.

General Franz Halder, chief of the Army General Staff, noted in his diary in 1940 that Hitler "accepts that he may have to force Britain to make peace; but he is reluctant to do so, because if we do defeat the British in the field, the British empire will fall apart. Germany will not profit therefrom. We should be paying with German blood for something from which only Japan, America and others would draw benefit."

In an extemporaneous speech delivered in Berlin on October 3, 1941, when his power seemed all but unassailable, Hitler took note of his nation's cordial relations with Italy, Hungary, Finland, Japan and other countries, and then went on to declare:

> Unhappily, however, not the nation I have courted all my life: the British. Not that the British people as a whole alone bear the responsibility for this, no, but there are some people who in their pigheaded hatred and lunacy have sabotaged every such attempt at understanding between us... As in all the years I strove to achieve understanding whatever the cost, there was Mr. Churchill, who kept on shouting, "I want a war!" Now he has it.

"Evil Genius" Myth

As remarkable as Charmley's book may be, it has been the voices of support for its thesis by Clark and others that most strongly suggest that the Churchill legend — one of the most towering and durable of the Second World War — may at last be giving way to a more sober and clear-sighted view of the era. "The Clark thesis is broadly right," commented Bristol University history professor John Vincent. "Churchill presided over a country whose blood was up, and it nearly ended in disaster."

Peter Millar, a youngish writer for the widely-distributed liberal weekly paper *The European*, presented a remarkably revisionist view of the Second World War in a recent (Jan. 7-10) column devoted to Charmley's book:

> ...The accepted view that his [Churchill's] "bulldog breed" stubbornness led Britain through its "finest hour" to a glorious victory is sadly superficial... In no sense, other than the moral one, can Britain be said to have won. She merely survived.
>
> Britain went to war ostensibly to honor an alliance with Poland. Yet the war ended with Poland redesigned at a dictator's whim, albeit Stalin's rather than Hitler's, and occupied, albeit by Russians rather than Germans. In reality Britain went to war to maintain the balance of power. But the European continent in 1945 was dominated by a single overbearing power hostile to everything Britain stood

for. Britain, hopelessly in hock to the United States, had neither the power nor the face to hold on to her empire.

Churchill, in the critical months before and after the fall of France, opposed any sort of peace not only because he recognized the nature of Hitler's evil, but also because he thought Germany would demand humiliating terms. Yet it is by no means clear that this would have been the case. The "evil genius bent on world conquest" that most Americans believe Hitler to have been, is a myth. The evil genius had more precise aims in eastern Europe. A Britain that would have withdrawn from the fray and from all influence in Europe to concentrate on her far-flung empire would have suited him admirably.

An Anglo-German peace might have been possible, and could have preserved the empire and not bled Britain as dry as the war did. It would not have been a glorious deal. But it is arguable that the greatest atrocities of Nazism were not much curtailed by the prosecution of the war over a further five years.

Revisionist Pioneers

Charmley's thesis is not at all new, of course. His reportedly very well-researched biography vindicates the work in earlier decades of a handful of far-sighted Revisionist historians. Fellow English historian Francis Neilson, for one, already had Churchill — and his place in history — accurately pegged in a literate and devastating critique published in 1954, *The Churchill Legend*.

On this side of the Atlantic, Harry Elmer Barnes was equally unimpressed with the Churchill legend. In a 1962 essay, for example, the American historian commented:

...The damage he [Churchill] did to the British Empire was far greater and more permanent, in the long-range perspective, than what Hitler brought to Germany... The British Empire has been liquidated and the situation in the British homeland become more precarious each year. Yet Churchill could find millions of benighted persons in Britain and the United States willing to spend their money lightheartedly to buy the books in which he boasted of his achievements as Prime Minister. He still totters around, smirkingly giving his "V" sign, to the plaudits of his countrymen, despite the fact that today it more accurately implies "vanquished" than "victorious," in terms of the Britain of 1939.

[Quoted in: *Barnes Against the Blackout*, p. 115. Published by and available from the IHR.]

More recently has been David Irving's monumental study, *Churchill's War*, the first volume of which was published in 1987. [Available from the IHR.] The British historian's 680-page work documents Churchill's cynicism, deceit and brutality, and supplies a wealth of evidence to show how he put venal personal interests ahead of those of his country.

Charmley's *Churchill: The End of Glory* will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue of the *Journal*.

— M. W. and G. R.

Irving Conviction in Germany Upheld, Fine Tripled

Historian Ordered to Pay $18,000 for "Gas Chamber" Remarks

David Irving has been ordered by a German court to pay 30,000 marks (about $18,000) for telling an audience that the "gas chamber" at Auschwitz shown to hundreds of thousands of tourists annually is a phony postwar reconstruction ("Attrappen").

On January 13 a Munich court rejected Irving's appeal of a 1992 conviction, and then tripled the original fine. Last May the best-selling British historian was ordered to pay 10,000 marks (about $6,000) after a lower court convicted him of remarks made at a Munich meeting in 1990. (See the *IHR Newsletter*, July-August 1992, pp. 3-4.)

The appeals court judge in the January case — like his counterpart in the May trial — rejected a bid by Irving's attorneys to introduce documents, witnesses (including Auschwitz State Museum Curator Dr. Piper) and other evidence showing that what the historian had said in the 1990 meeting is, in fact, the truth. The judge justified his refusal to permit the defense to present its case by declaring that the wartime extermination of the Jews has been sufficiently proved by historians.

Irving attorney Dr. Schaller said that he would appeal this "outrageous" verdict to the highest possible level, even though he sees little prospect for success. In spite of the new ruling, Irving defiantly repeated his view outside the court building: "There were no gas chambers at Auschwitz. I will not change my opinion."

Dramatic New Videotape Presentation Takes Aim at Key Holocaust Claims

Auschwitz Museum Official Admits "Gas Chamber" is Postwar Reconstruction

GREG RAVEN

The patch-work quilt that passes for establishment Holocaust history has grown so tattered that the tailors and seamstresses responsible for its condition are finding it ever more difficult to keep it in good repair. Now, a stunning new video written, produced and narrated by a young Jewish-American Revisionist named David Cole tears yet another gaping hole in the increasingly threadbare legend.

The main value of this production — which promises to be a Revisionist "best-seller" — is Cole's interview with a senior Auschwitz State Museum official, who admits on camera that the Auschwitz "gas chamber" shown to hundreds of thousands of tourists annually is a postwar reconstruction, and thus confirms an important point that Revisionists have been making for years.

Cole, a Jew by birth but an atheist by choice, visited Europe in September 1992 to inspect the sites of the wartime German concentration camps of Auschwitz, Birkenau, Majdanek, Mauthausen, and Dachau, and to record his findings on videotape. Knowing that Revisionists had sometimes been rebuffed in earlier attempts to gather information at such sites, Cole presented himself as a concerned Jewish researcher determined to collect unassailable proof for the Holocaust extermination story that he could use back home in the United States to refute the claims of Revisionists.

At Auschwitz he got more than he bargained for. Wearing a traditional Jewish yarmulke, which seemed to ensure friendly cooperation by authorities, Cole hired an official Museum guide named Alicia to personally show him around the camp site. She first took Cole through the obligatory tourist inspection of the exhibits, a ritual designed to encourage a properly reverential and uncritical attitude on the part of visitors. Cole remained unimpressed, though, in large part because Alicia was unable to provide satisfactory answers to his questions. "At this point," Cole comments, "it was looking pretty bad for someone looking for objective proofs of the gas chamber, and some of the proofs they present actually work against the concept."

Alicia then took Cole to the high point of the tour, the supposed extermination "gas chamber" in the Auschwitz I main camp. Inside the "gas chamber" itself, Cole's questions became more specific: Were there ever interior walls in *this* room? Were those pipes and drains ever operational and connected to plumbing facilities? Do the obvious scars on the walls and floor mean that the chamber was once sub-divided into smaller rooms?

Cole's pointed questions soon thoroughly frustrated his guide. As he explains in his video, "Feeling somewhat exasperated at the fact that nothing she could say would shut me up, Alicia went to get a woman who was introduced to me as the supervisor of tour guides for the Auschwitz State Museum."

The supervisor only further confused things. As a perplexed Alicia looked on, the supervisor casually discredited a long-standing "exterminationist" claim about the Auschwitz I "gas chamber." Flatly disagreeing with what Alicia had told Cole (and doubtless many other visitors), the supervisor explained that the vents in the roof, through which deadly Zyklon B was supposedly introduced, were put in after the war.

With the contradictions adding up, the supervisor then suggested that Cole meet with the Museum's "head scientist," Dr. Piper, to obtain really authoritative answers to his persistent questions. Cole readily accepted the offer, and the next day he met with Piper in his office.

Dr. Franciszek Piper (pronounced "peeper") is archives director and Senior Curator of the Polish government's Auschwitz State Museum. Cole was indeed fortunate to be able to put pointed questions to a man who is internationally recognized as a foremost Holocaust authority, and to record the entire interview on videotape.

Until just a few years ago Piper fully endorsed the official view that *four million* people — most of them Jews — had been killed at Auschwitz. This was still the figure given in an official Auschwitz State Museum guide book distributed to visitors as late as 1988.[1] In July 1990, though, Piper (along

with Israeli officials) abruptly abandoned the long-standing figure, announcing that the estimated number of Auschwitz victims was actually about 1.1 million.[2] As Cole stresses, this drastic 75 percent reduction in the "official" estimate is no small revision. (In a lengthy article on this subject published in 1991, Piper suggested that further revision might be forthcoming.)[3]

Cole's most important question to Piper is probably this: Is the "gas chamber" in the Auschwitz I main camp in its original state, or is it a reconstruction? Piper's response:

> The first and the oldest gas chamber, which existed in Auschwitz I [main camp], this camp where we are now here, operated from autumn 1941 to December 1942, approximately one year. The crematorium near by this gas chamber worked longer, to the middle of 1943.
>
> In July 1943 the crematorium was stopped and the bodies of prisoners [who] died at Auschwitz at the time were transferred to Birkenau.
>
> In 1944, in connection with bombardment of Auschwitz by the Allied air forces, [the] empty crematorium number one and gas chamber at Auschwitz I were adapted as air [raid] shelters.
>
> At this time, additional walls were built inside the former gas chamber. An additional entrance was made from the east side of the gas chamber, and openings in the ceiling, [through which] the gas Zyklon B was discharged [to the] inside, were at the time liquidated.
>
> So after the liberation of the camp, the former gas chamber presented a view of [an] air [raid] shelter. In order to gain an earlier view... [or] earlier sight... of this object, the inside walls built in 1944 were removed and openings in the ceiling were made anew.
>
> So now this gas chamber is very similar to this one which existed in 1941-1942, but not all details were made there, so there is no gas-tight door, for instance, and the additional entrance from east side rested [remained] as it was made in 1944. Such changes were made after the war to gain [the] earlier view of this object.

David Cole inside the Auschwitz "gas chamber" that is shown to hundreds of thousands of tourists yearly.

Piper's startling acknowledgment to Cole has special legal significance for David Irving. In May 1992 a Munich court fined the British historian $6,000 for having told a German audience that the room in Auschwitz that has been portrayed to tourists as an extermination gas chamber is a phony reconstruction ("Attrappen"). The judge in the case rejected the defense request to call Piper as a witness to confirm that what Irving had said was, in fact, the truth. (More than that, the German judge refused to permit Irving to present *any* evidence whatsoever in its own defense. Irving's conviction was upheld by another German court in January 1993.)[4]

Dr. Piper, Auschwitz State Museum Senior Curator, explains that the room displayed to tourists as an extermination "gas chamber" in its "original state" is actually a postwar reconstruction.

Although Piper maintains that the "gas chamber" was restored to its "original" state as a killing facility, this postwar reconstruction is in fact worthless as proof of anything because there is not a single wartime document or photograph to confirm just what the alleged homicidal "gas chamber" looked like.

Elsewhere during his interview, Cole raises another important issue. Why is it, he asks Piper, that whereas there are obvious and abundant blue stains (caused by contact with Zyklon B gas) on the walls of the non-homicidal chambers used to disinfect clothes, there are no such stains or traces on the walls of the alleged homicidal "gas cham-

bers"? Piper responds:

> In the gas chambers, the Zyklon B was operated a very short time, about 20 [or] 30 minutes during 24 hours, and in the [non-homicidal] disinfection rooms it operated day and night.

This remarkable explanation creates yet another problem. According to the most authoritative Holocaust historians, a single "gassing" operation took at least 20 or 30 minutes. If, as Piper maintains, the alleged gas chambers were operated for only 20 or 30 minutes a day, no more than a single gassing per day could have been carried out. This is hardly consistent with an alleged German program of mass extermination.

As "expert" as he is about the Auschwitz gas chamber, it is fitting that Piper still believes that the Germans made soap from the bodies of their wartime victims — a once widely-accepted story that has since been utterly discredited.[5]

In its own way, "David Cole Interviews Dr. Franciszek Piper," may well prove to be as powerful a blow to the Holocaust extermination story, and the formidable lobby that defends it, as was Fred Leuchter's famous 1988 forensic report.

By dramatically pointing up glaring contradictions between what a senior official of the Auschwitz State Museum believes and what the gullible public is told, Cole exposes the bad faith on the part of the Holocaust establishment, and underscores its fear of open discussion and free inquiry.

Cole's interview with Piper gives the lie to the claim that Holocaust historians agree on all the main points of the extermination story, and refutes

Alicia, an Auschwitz tour guide, responds to a question by David Cole.

the insistent assertion that there is no place for Revisionist input into the still continuing debate.

While this is almost certainly the best video presentation of the Revisionist view of the Holocaust story produced so far, its technical quality is unfortunately not ideal. Cole's narration is often obtrusive and less than adroit. For example, the screen occasionally goes black as Cole finishes making this or that point, a poor use of the medium and one that disrupts the pace of the presentation. One also has the impression that the text was hastily scripted and hurriedly edited.

Still, these are relatively minor flaws in an otherwise well-made video. With a good grasp of the subtleties of Holocaust claims and the Revisionist responses, and the ability to discern the critical nub of an issue, Cole deserves praise for this effective and persuasive production. (Happily, he is working on further videos based on visits to other camp sites.)

While this video is ideal for those who have no previous familiarity with the Revisionist perspective on this issue, veteran skeptics of the Holocaust story will also appreciate it. Slightly less than an hour in length, it is also suited for broadcast on local public access television stations. (Revisionist activists, please take note!)

This video is part of a still-continuing process of prying truth from those who are reluctant to acknowledge it. Ultimately, the entire Holocaust story will be discredited as Piper and others like him are obliged to respond to further Revisionist questioning.

Notes

1. K. Smolen, *Auschwitz 1940-1945: Guide-Book Through the Museum* (1978), pp. 19, 124. This guide book is cited not only by Cole in this videotape, but also in: F. Piper, "Estimating the Number of Deportees to and Victims of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Camp," *Yad Vashem Studies* (Jerusalem: Yad Vashem), 1991, Vol. XXI, pp. 60-61 (n.).

2. "Auschwitz deaths reduced to a million," *The Daily Telegraph* (London), July 17, 1990.

3. F. Piper, "Estimating...," *Yad Vashem Studies*, 1991, Vol. XXI, p. 92 (n. 149).

4. "Irving Fined $6,000 in German 'Gas Chamber' Trial," *IHR Newsletter*, July-August 1992, pp. 3-5. (A portion of this *Newsletter* report is shown in Cole's videotape.)

5. See: M. Weber, "Jewish Soap," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Summer 1991), pp. 217 ff.

The VHS videotape, "David Cole Interviews Dr. Franciszek Piper," is available from the IHR for $49, plus $2.50 shipping. Please see the ad on page 30.

"We're Loud, We're Proud, and Best of All, We're Right!"

A Jewish Revisionist's Visit to Auschwitz

DAVID COLE

(Presented at the Eleventh IHR Conference, October 1992)

When I decided last September to take a well-deserved vacation, I thought, what better destination than Europe. After all, as a Revisionist I'd always felt it my duty to see the concentration camps in person. My girl-friend, though, said that she'd like to go to Europe to visit Euro-Disney, the new Disneyland theme park in France. So I thought for a while about where to go: Auschwitz or Euro-Disney. And as I looked around, and saw the miserable state of the world and this country, the political and social malaise and depression, I realized that if I did take a vacation, I wanted to go to a place as far away from reality as possible: a fantasy land of wondrous fairy tales. So, of course, I chose Auschwitz.

Now that I've gone through the Auschwitz main camp, Auschwitz-Birkenau, Majdanek, Mauthausen, and Dachau, I feel even more secure in my position as a Revisionist that there exists no convincing evidence that Jews or anyone else were taken *en masse* into gas chambers and killed by the Nazis at these camps. In fact, the remains that I inspected at the camp sites seem, in many different ways, to directly contradict these claims.

I returned to the United States with more than 25 hours of video footage from the camps. At Majdanek I uncovered obvious tampering with the buildings exhibited as gas chambers. This evidence was discovered when my attractive camerawoman busted a lock and got us into a room that is not open to tourists. There we were able to view several items in their original state, most notably the doors, which were clearly constructed to latch from both the outside *and* the inside.

David Cole was raised and educated in Los Angeles, where he lives and works. Because of his support for Holocaust Revisionism, he was assaulted during a meeting at the University of California at Los Angeles on January 22, 1992, by thugs of the Jewish Defense League, who hit him in the face and bloodied his nose. JDL leader Irv Rubin also tried to push Cole down a flight of stairs. In April 1992 he appeared — along with *Journal* editor Mark Weber — as a guest on the Montel Williams Show, a nationally syndicated television program, to present the Revisionist view of the Holocaust story.

The high point of my visit, though, was my interview with Dr. Franciszek Piper, Senior Curator of the Polish government's Auschwitz State Museum. He has worked there for more than 26 years. On tape, he admits that the so-called gas chamber in Crematory Building (Krema) I, which is shown to half a million visitors a year as a genuine homicidal gas chamber, is in fact a reconstruction — even down to the holes cut into the ceiling. Piper also admits that walls were knocked down and bathroom facilities removed. He went on to tell us that the remains of the "white cottage," supposed site of the first preliminary gassings at Birkenau, are also reconstructed. This was hardly news to me. Even a quick examination of the remains of the "white cottage" shows that the bricks are not connected in any way, but are simply laid on top of each other like children's building blocks.

Piper has no problems with the *Leuchter Report*. He told me that he agrees with Leuchter's findings regarding traces of ferro-ferric-cyanide in the walls of Crematory Buildings (Kremas) I, II and III. So what is his explanation for this lack of traces in the supposed homicidal gas chambers when, by contrast, there are significant traces in the non-homicidal delousing gas chambers? He told me that the amount of hydrogen cyanide (from Zyklon) supposedly used by the Germans to kill people — unlike the amount needed to kill lice in delousing chambers — was not enough to leave blue (ferro-ferric-cyanide) staining, or appreciable traces.

This argument has problems, though. For one thing, the supposed homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek (which in reality were non-homicidal delousing chambers) have abundant blue staining. So according to Piper's "Holocaust logic," gassing people in Auschwitz did not leave blue stains, but gassing people at Majdanek did. Talk about a Magic Kingdom! As we spoke, I half expected to see Piper's nose grow as long as Pinocchio's!

The importance of Piper's revelations is obvious. The burden of proof has now shifted decisively to the Exterminationist side. For example, Piper's admission that the four holes in the ceiling of Crematory Building (Krema) I were put in after the war makes ludicrous the oft-repeated claim of

Auschwitz tourists that "Now I've seen the gas chambers with my own two eyes." Now that the often-made claims about Krema I in its present state are no longer valid, can the Exterminationists produce *any* evidence — a photograph, document, plan, or order — showing that the supposed gas chamber there was *ever* used to kill people as alleged? Most likely not, but what else is new? We've never been asked to accept the Holocaust story on anything but faith, and for me, that's not good enough.

David Cole at Auschwitz speaking with tour guide Alicia. Empty cans of Zyklon B are in the background.

On the issue of the Holocaust — and perhaps uniquely on this issue — we are told: "Close the books, there will be no more learning, no more discussion, no more questions. Not only will no questions be tolerated, but anyone who dares to ask such questions will be slandered and viciously attacked."

Now, as someone who believes that part of being human is to learn something new every day, I respond: "How dare you tell me there will be no more learning?" The establishment that maintains the Holocaust story on life support admits that there is no direct proof of homicidal gassings. No order, no document, no pictures, only "eyewitnesses."

And what of these eyewitnesses? The Holocaust lobby insists that this is convincing evidence. But what kind of evidence is this? In some European countries, a person who denies the gas chambers can be jailed, fined, or physically attacked. He might lose his job, his standing in the community, maybe even his life. Something similar has happened in Canada. In the United States, he might be attacked and vilified. And if he says that he comes by his knowledge from first-hand experience — in other words from helping to run the camps during the war years — then he might easily find himself deported to Israel or eastern Europe, where he might be sentenced to death or at least stripped of his US citizenship and denied due process.

In other words, we only hear of eyewitnesses from one side because witnesses from the other side have been strong-armed into silence. This is governmental coercion of the worst kind, and on a worldwide scale no less. One kind of eyewitness is encouraged, the other kind is warned that his words might lead to deportation, imprisonment, loss of livelihood, property, and even life. Some great victory for the Holocaust lobby: The game has been fixed!

Let people speak! If for no one else, I demand this for my own sake. I want to know what happened during World War Two, and yet how can I if those who might have firsthand knowledge are told: "Speak only the official line, or suffer the consequences." I insist on my human right to learn.

There are those who say, "Okay, so maybe the Holocaust is a bit exaggerated, but do we really want to destabilize society by openly talking about all this, possibly encouraging hostility against Jews?" This raises an important philosophical question: Do you believe mankind to be so inherently cruel and stupid that people must be lied to in order to make them behave? If so, then the lies you tell them are only a small bandage to cover up a much greater evil: Lack of confidence in mankind's ability to handle the truth. And if you truly believe that people cannot handle the truth, but instead need a "Big Brother" to handle it for them, then surely democracy is the most dangerous thing on earth.

Of course, I understand that people can be cruel and stupid, but I also believe in the human ability to learn, and to grow with each new piece of knowledge. Rather than censor information that we subjectively perceive to be "dangerous," we should teach our children to think critically, to remain open-minded, and to look for truth rather than cling to emotionally appealing falsehoods.

And that is just about all we can do: teach our children and hope for the best, realizing that people cannot be programmed like robots. Eighty years of failed Communism should have taught us that. To use the power of the state to force men to be what the state defines as "good" creates a world far more hellish than the one that is supposedly being prevented. I would rather live in a world where people are free to be cruel and stupid than one in which "goodness" is enforced at gun point.

Keep in mind also that truth, objective truth, does not need threats and intimidation to prevail. We Holocaust Revisionists are often likened to those who said that the earth was flat. But just the reverse is true: It is the other side that acts like a Holy Inquisition, institutionalizing one viewpoint and punishing heretics. Remember: We only accepted that the earth is round after the debate was

opened. And since then, the round-earth adherents have not needed false news laws, hate crimes laws, and libel or slander laws to protect the truthfulness of their view. Likewise, all we ask is that the Holocaust story either stand or fall according to the evidence — or lack of it.

While we Holocaust Revisionists sit on a wealth of wonderfully heretical information, can we get it out to the general public? Can we "mainstream" Holocaust Revisionism before it's too late, that is to say, before all those who have firsthand information of what really happened die off entirely?

As a Jew, it would be wrong for me not to mention the issue of Jewish influence. Influence is a very strange thing. People spend so much time and energy to acquire it, and then an equal amount of time and energy denying they have it. Jewish influence does exist. If it didn't, why would billions of dollars be spent annually by Jewish lobbying groups? That money isn't to pay for dance lessons for Senators and Congressmen, of course, it's for influence. Jews must come to terms with the fact that they are not only a powerful and influential group, but have responsibilities that come with that — particularly the responsibility not to abuse power, or, more specifically, to avoid abusing people with that power.

It is a testament to the strength of Revisionist research and scholarship, and to Revisionist tenacity, that all the Jewish influence in the world has not erased this movement. Despite the best efforts of our most clever and determined adversaries, Revisionist books are still read, and the Institute for Historical Review continues to function.

But how much progress are we really making in getting our message to the public? Unfortunately, we've been making only tiny, pussycat steps. I am not a patient man. Every day, I fool myself into thinking that I can be patient — I can't. I don't want to be a guerrilla fighter of the political underground for the rest of my life. The time has come, indeed has never been better, to take Revisionist scholarship to the rest of the world, and if the powers that be try to stop us, we either go around them or, if necessary, we go right through them.

Two more years! That's my new motto. In two years' time, Holocaust Revisionism should be in the mainstream, squarely in the public eye.

I am sure that we will eventually succeed in getting out our message. Information can be suppressed for just so long. But that's not enough for me. It's not enough that fellow Revisionists recognize Professor Faurisson's scholarship for the brilliant work it is. I want it to be *widely* recognized as such, and in his lifetime!

So let's make a concerted effort. Mindful of the recent Jewish New Year, I hereby make a Jewish New Year's resolution: Two more years! No more sitting in the back of the ideological bus. We're loud, we're proud, and best of all, we're right!

Nunc est bibendum . . .

Final Victory in the Mermelstein Case

IHR Prevails in Eleven-Year-Old Legal Battle

At long last, the costly and potentially devastating eleven-year effort by Holocaust personality Mel Mermelstein to destroy the Institute for Historical Review has ended in complete, definitive victory for the IHR and its co-defendants.

Plaintiff Mermelstein let elapse the 30-day deadline for acting on the decisive rejection of his appeal on October 28, 1992, by the California Court of Appeal, thus precluding any further legal steps on his part in the case.

As reported in the previous issue of the *Journal* (Jan.-Feb., p. 7), Mermelstein's appeal challenged the dismissal on September 19, 1991, by Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Steven Lachs of the plaintiff's complaint of malicious prosecution. The other components of his suit — complaints for libel, conspiracy, and intentional infliction of emotional distress — were dismissed by Mermelstein himself at that time.

In his suit against the IHR and its co-defendants — the Washington, DC-based populist advocacy group Liberty Lobby and IHR founder Willis Carto — plaintiff Mermelstein had sought $11 million in damages. (For more on the IHR's 1991 legal victory, see the *IHR Newsletter*, October 1991.)

The victorious conclusion of the second Mermelstein case finishes, we at the IHR hope, the time-consuming legal struggle that began in 1981. (Theodore O'Keefe's book on the Mermelstein affair, *Best Witness*, should be available later this year.)

Our triumph, which is a victory for the worldwide revisionist movement, preserves the IHR as the world leader in Revisionist research and publishing, and as a citadel of support for Revisionists in lands not blessed with our constitutional right of freedom of speech.

To you, our loyal supporters through the most desperate and dispiriting days of the Mermelstein affair, without whose help in the form of contributions, research help, advice, encouragement, and prayers the second Mermelstein case could never have been won, our most sincere thanks.

"To do injustice is more disgraceful than to suffer it."

—Plato

The Suppressed Eichmann and Goebbels Papers

DAVID IRVING

(Presented at the Eleventh IHR Conference, October 1992)

Twice this year I've come under the scrutiny of journalists, entirely through no doing of my own. The first occasion was my acquisition of the Eichmann papers, about which I'll be speaking shortly. The second occasion was in regard to the papers of Dr. Joseph Goebbels. I'll show you the Goebbels papers first because these have aroused enormous interest. It came about like this:

The Goebbels Diaries

On May 6th, 1992, while I was researching at the archives of the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich — once again, "illegally" on German soil — a good friend whom I've known for thirty years lunched with me and said, "David, I've been working in the Moscow state secret archives, and I've found the glass plates on which are microfilmed the *entire* diaries of Dr. Joseph Goebbels."

At this, of course, my ears pricked up because any historian worth his salt will tell you that the published Goebbels diaries are complete except for everything that matters. Few of the most important portions have been published so far: the November 1938 *Kristallnacht* ("Night of broken glass"), the 1934 Röhm purge ("Night of the long knives"), the outbreak of the war in 1939, the Pearl Harbor attack, you name it — it is not in the published volumes that came out in the 1950s, the 1970s or the 1980s. They hadn't got everything that mattered. We thought this was because the Soviets were holding onto the good stuff, to sell it for really top dollar later on. But that was not the case. It was just the typical Communist, Marxist-Leninist chaos. They didn't know themselves what they had.

The diaries were recorded on Agfa glass plates stored in boxes: here are my color photographs of one of the original boxes. You can see the handwriting on it of Dr. Richard Otte, Goebbels' own secretary, which my source immediately recognized. Historians of the period all knew that during the final weeks of the war, Goebbels feared that his priceless diaries might be burned to a frizzle in some thoughtless British air raid. So he took the precaution of having them microfilmed on these glass plates, which at that time was a totally new system. We knew that these glass plates existed somewhere, and we've been looking for them. Actually, we couldn't just look for them because no one knew where to look. But if you stumbled across them, you'd know what they are, rather like the diaries of Admiral Canaris.

So in March 1992 my source stumbled across these boxes in the Moscow archives, and recognized them for what they were. (You'll notice that I don't mention this person's name, because I don't want to get him or her into any trouble.)

My source's own institute, the Institute of Contemporary History (Institut für Zeitgeschichte) in Munich — my deadliest enemies now — refused to finance a further expedition for my source to go back to Moscow to purchase these 1,600 glass plates.

There are 92 boxes of these glass plates. Ninety-two boxes, just loosely bundled up with string. The glass plates are not in very good condition. They've got fragments of glass splinters between them and they're often badly scratched. But they are entirely legible.

My source suggested that I raise the money to visit Moscow to get hold of these glass plates. I contacted my American publisher, Avon Books, and for ten days they acted very enthusiastic. I estimated that I'd need about $20,000 in order to buy the glass plates outright from the Russian archivists. They need money so badly just to keep the archives running, they have to sell off the family silver bit by bit, so to speak. I thought that $20,000 was a very reasonable price.

Suddenly, though, the bubble popped. Word came down from the upper levels at Avon books that they wouldn't finance my trip to Moscow to get these plates. They feared that it involved "bribing" Russian officials, or something unethical. So next I approached my British publishers, Macmillan London, Ltd., and within two hours received the same answer. Perhaps it was decided that they wouldn't help provide David Irving with this scoop.

So I approached the *Sunday Times*, which is Britain's biggest, most serious, and most respected newspaper. They immediately agreed to finance an

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David Irving, acknowledged by *The Times* of London as "one of Britain's foremost historians," is the author of more than two dozen published works on 20th-century history, including *Hess: The Missing Years*, *Uprising: Hungary 1956*, *Hitler's War*, *Churchill's War* and *Göring: A Biography* (all available from the IHR). Irving has addressed four IHR conferences.

initial expedition to Moscow for me to have a look at these glass plates. A week later, I returned to London having not only looked at the plates, but having copied hundreds of pages from them — everything that mattered except for a few gaps.

When I then reached an agreement with the *Sunday Times*, they insisted that I not breathe a word to anyone about this arrangement. As *Sunday Times* editor Andrew Neil told me, "Irving, my staff are not happy that we are doing this deal with you." I replied, "Well, you've got no choice, have you? Because it's my project."

If you read the newspaper accounts afterwards, you get the impression that this was the *Sunday Times*' project, and that they had picked me for it because I'm the only person who can read Goebbels' handwriting. Well, later, when the big fight started, they were hoist by their own petard because the fight in Britain became horrendous and hairy. [See the *IHR Newsletter*, Oct. 1992, p. 5.]

The Controversy Begins

If, perversely, you wanted to upset the Jewish community in Britain, what would you do? The first thing I would do is go out to all the Jewish ghettos in London, like Stamford Hill or Golders Green, and I would put up 60-foot-long posters in the Nazi colors with 15-foot swastikas, a photograph of Dr. Goebbels, and the slogan running right across in gothic script: WHEN WE DEPART, LET THE EARTH TREMBLE. This is precisely what the *Sunday Times* did to advertise their David Irving series!

The Jewish community frantically organized ten-man-strong gangs to go out and deface these posters. But as fast as they desecrated, the *Sunday Times* went 'round renewing them. This went on for a week until finally the community concerned, our traditional enemies, brought their traditional pressures to bear on the *Sunday Times*. As Mark Weber mentioned, they themselves admitted this pressure, not only from the English community, but the American Jewish community as well, because the *Sunday Times* is particularly vulnerable. Much of their finance comes from their American banking system, and much of the advertising in Britain is dependent on this particular community. The community left Andrew Neil, the editor, with no doubt at all of their displeasure. He told me at the height of this crisis that he had never been through such a nightmare in his life.

In consequence of this pressure the *Sunday Times* had to turn the entire campaign around against me, their own contributor, and try to pretend that it was *their* material, and that they were obliged to call me in because I was the only person who could read the handwriting. Let me just show you what the glass pages produce. Dr. Goebbels' diaries were recorded in miniature on glass plates; this is the contact print of one of the glass plates. As you see, it's fifty pages of the diaries in handwriting, very, very small. The first week I was there I had no easy means of reading them because there was no microfilm reader in Moscow. But by chance I had a tiny little 12x magnifying glass with me, as large as my fingernail, and with that I could read those glass plates for the first week.

Some of them we borrowed, with the permission of the archivist, and had them blown up to produce these photographs. You can see later on, those of you who read German, that Dr. Goebbels' handwriting is truly illegible. It took me two years to learn to read it. When the *Sunday Times* said, "Irving is one of the three people in the world who can read Goebbels' handwriting," our rivals scoffed and said, "That's utter baloney, any German of that generation can read his handwriting." So I sent pages of the diary to these rival journalists, and I said, "I'll pay you a thousand pounds if, within two weeks, you can supply me with a transcript of one page with fewer than 50 percent errors." Not one of them took me up on it. The *Daily Mail*, a rival of the *Sunday Times*, thought they'd scooped us by paying 20,000 pounds to purchase a few pages of the diary from the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich, who were determined to spite me. The *Daily Mail* took their precious pages and hurried off back to London to get to work on them, only to find to their horror that their people could not read the pages they'd paid 20,000 pounds for! I had some happy moments during that July of 1992, as you can believe.

Joseph Goebbels (right) with armaments minister Albert Speer (left) and labor leader Robert Ley at a mass meeting in Berlin in 1943 to honor outstanding workers.

Mark [Weber] mentioned the publicity that surrounded this affair, and it's true: during those two weeks alone, I collected two thousand press clippings from around the world. It was exactly the

same back in January when the Eichmann papers scandal broke. You see, when I was in Argentina in October [1991] delivering lectures in English and Spanish to audiences down there, one of those odd strokes of luck happened. When you're an internationally known historian, or when you're notorious, people come up to you and ask, "Are you interested in this?"

Thus, an American autograph collector wrote to me a few weeks ago saying, "I've got Heinrich Himmler's 1939 diary. Would you like to have a look at it?" This kind of thing happens.

The Eichmann Memoirs

If you go to London at present, around the West End where I live you'll find every parking meter, every lamppost, every traffic standard, every traffic light have got stickers on them saying "Smash David Irving," "Stop Irving," or "Irving Speaks, Rostock Burns." Behind this is a group that calls itself CAFE, the Committee Against Fascism in Europe, which the *Daily Express* tells me is in fact a front for the Mossad. They've gone 'round putting up these stickers all over the West End of London advertising mass-meetings outside my home, and very kindly giving my address.

I'm grateful to them because recently I got a letter from a Greek publisher saying, "Mr. Irving, I've been trying for a year to contact you through your publishers so that I can make an offer for the rights to your Adolf Hitler biography, and your publishers were unwilling to let us have your address. As I was in London shopping a few days ago, I happened to notice a sticker on which your opponents put your address, so I am happy now to make an offer for your book." This is what happens.

So, being notorious has its advantages. When I was in Argentina, in October [1991], a man who had written me vaguely a couple of years before, mentioning papers that he thought I ought to see, came up to me at the end of one meeting. The next day he came back and gave me two bulky brown-paper parcels which turned out to contain the writings of Adolf Eichmann when he was in hiding in Argentina in the late 1950s. Adolf Eichmann, of course, is now the man with whom the public most associates what they call the "Holocaust."

I hate that word. It's a word I don't like using. People say to me, "Mr. Irving, do you believe in the Holocaust? Do you deny the Holocaust?" I say that I mistrust words with a capital letter. They look like a trademark, don't they? Like Tylenol or something. We don't trust them; no matter how much advertising they put into Tylenol. And so it is with that word "Holocaust." You get the impression that it is a neatly packaged, highly promoted operation, and you don't trust it.

Eichmann was born on the 19th of March, 1906. As an SS Lieutenant Colonel (*Obersturmbannführer*), he was a specialist of the Jewish question. He looked upon the Jews with that same mixture of admiration and fear shared by most of the non-Jewish population around the world.

He went to Palestine in 1937 after he was made an officer in the SS, and he actually (we have his own record of this) entered into negotiations with leading Zionist underground fighters in Palestine, some of whom went on after the war to become members of the cabinet of Israeli leader David Ben-Gurion. None of this was admitted by them at the time, but of course the records are there in the files of the SS in the National Archives in Washington.

Eichmann was head of department IV B 4 of the Reich Security Main Office (*Reichssicherheitshauptamt* or RSHA). This was the desk of the Gestapo assigned to deal with Jewish matters. Eichmann came under Heinrich Müller (head of the Gestapo), who came under Reinhard Heydrich (the chief of the RSHA) [and after January 1943, Ernst Kaltenbrunner], who came under Heinrich Himmler (the Reichsführer SS), who came under Hitler.

Actually, Himmler was much farther under Hitler than you would imagine from subsequent historical propaganda. Relations between Himmler and Hitler were not close. They seldom saw each other; Himmler was a bit of a loose cannon who operated very much at arm's length from Hitler. He took his own decisions and acted as he wanted. Hitler couldn't be bothered with much that Himmler was up too. I think there was a certain lack of affinity between the two, and this became increasingly evident as the war went on. This is also indicated by Eichmann's own writings.

To the governments of the foreign countries from where Jews were being deported, Eichmann denied that the Jews were being killed. But from his papers we can surmise that he knew or suspected different.

These Eichmann papers — the 600 pages which were handed to me in Argentina — are all typescript on very, very, flimsy paper — what you Americans call onion skin paper — legal size. I am guessing that many, many carbon copies had been made. We know that they originated with the collaboration of a Flemish journalist named Willem Sassens von Hildewor who was also in hiding in Argentina. Sassens was a very dubious character. I think he's still alive in Argentina, but he's gone into hiding because he fears for his life, and probably with some justification because there's good reason to suspect that he turned over the bulk of these papers — which he dressed up for the purpose — to *Life* magazine, in 1959 or 1960, and when *Life* magazine published them they were the direct cause of Eichmann's capture and kidnapping by the Israelis in the following year.

So Sassens is a very dubious character. As we know from von Woltersdorf, an eyewitness who

lives in Germany now and wrote me a very long letter after the scandal broke (he was present during a lot of these taping sessions with Eichmann), Sassens persuaded Eichmann to talk at very great length on tape recordings. Altogether there were either 67 or 72 tape recordings. Because they were recorded in the 1950s, the tape recorder was a primitive reel-to-reel model. The tapes, once used, would then be erased and reused, so unfortunately, very few of the original tapes survive.

The surviving original tapes are now in the custody of Dieter Eichmann, a son of Eichmann, who lives near Lake Constance [in southern Germany]. As a result of the scandal that arose over my discovery of these Eichmann papers, I tried to protect Dieter Eichmann from embarrassment by the newspapers: I told journalists I wasn't going to reveal where they could find him because I didn't feel that it was right for his family to be molested by newspapermen. Eventually, though, I did put one journalist in contact with Dieter Eichmann, a journalist with the Swiss weekly *Die Weltwoche*. In the space of a few days *Die Weltwoche*, a wealthy Swiss weekly newspaper, did a deal with Dieter Eichmann where they purchased all these surviving tape recordings and all the surviving papers, and *Die Weltwoche* now has all the rights. I next received a letter from *Die Weltwoche's* lawyers warning me not to make use of any of the material I had.

Sassens had taped the conversations with Eichmann in the 1950s. They are verbatim transcripts, which makes them very useful, and as such they differ greatly from the books that were published by Eichmann in 1985 — *Ich, Adolf Eichmann* (the German edition), or *Yo, Adolfo Eichmann* (the Spanish-language version) — because those books contain no transcripts of conversations. They contain just a mildly edited text of what Sassens himself put together.

The transcripts themselves are very interesting because Eichmann got very irritated with Sassens, and constantly interrupted him: "I can't see what you're getting at," and "You're very thick," and "why do you keep asking me about who was giving me the orders? How was I supposed to know?" And this kind of thing. It's the "back-chat" which was interesting in the dialogues.

In January 1992 I donated all these original papers to the Federal Archives [Bundesarchiv] in Koblenz. In fact, I turned them over even before I read them myself, because obviously they are a historical source of very substantial importance to anybody investigating the "Holocaust." Since 1965, I've made a practice of turning over my private papers and my research papers to the German Federal Archives, both because they are such a huge volume of paper, and so that other historians can use them. For a time I turned over papers to the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich, where they have a collection called "The Irving Collection." But I changed that three years ago, after a professor with the Institute, Helmuth Auerbach, decided to write a letter behind my back, on Institute letterhead, denouncing me to the German public prosecutor! I decided no longer to deposit papers in their archives, and until they apologize and retract that libelous letter, they can say goodbye to receiving any of the rest of my collection. Consequently, all my subsequent papers have gone to the German Federal Archives.

I didn't have time to open those brown packages until Christmas-time. Christmas in London is an endlessly boring, tedious, and desolate festival, so I decided to enliven my festival by reading Adolf Eichmann's papers.

I started reading on Christmas eve, and I carried on through Christmas day. I decided very rapidly that I couldn't continue reading the originals because they are so flimsy that I might damage them. So I decided to copy them, which I had to do page by page because they are so flimsy. It took me all Christmas day, but I ended up with a much better set than the originals I eventually donated to the archives.

Thus I began reading them in earnest about January 2nd or 3rd. Each evening, at the end of the rest of my day's work, I would read 30 or 40 pages of these transcripts.

"David Irving Recants"

Entirely by chance on Friday, January 10, a journalist with *The Observer* (one of the other serious British Sunday papers, and a great rival of the *Sunday Times*) telephoned me to ask me for a quotation about an event coming up the following week in London. On January 20 there was going to be a big Jewish Holocaust seminar at the Wiener Library in London. The Wiener Library had issued a press release dealing with certain casualty figures, and a statement had been issued by Yehuda Bauer of Israel's Yad Vashem institute, who was going to take part in the meeting. Had I any comments? It was just a routine journalist's call. I make this point because I'm not a publicity seeker, and I don't go out of my way to seek publicity. Publicity's a nuisance, and believe me, I long ago ceased to believe that journalists are going to do me any favors at all. They're not.

When this journalist telephoned me, I said, "I can't tell you my own impression about these figures, but what I will tell you is that Adolf Eichmann himself said that [Auschwitz commandant] Rudolf Höss' figures were grossly inflated, and that Eichmann thought that Höss was an outrageous liar."

"How do you know this?" he responded.

"Well," I said, "nobody else knows this, but as of two months ago I've gotten ahold of all of Adolf Eichmann's private papers. They were donated to

me by a mutual friend in Argentina who didn't know what to do with them, and he thought they were safest in my hands. I've donated the originals to the German archives, and I'm busy researching through them now." By that time I'd read three quarters of them, I think.

Well, the journalist flipped. "You mean to say that you've had Adolf Eichmann's diaries?" he asked.

"No," I replied, "not his diaries, just his memoirs and everything he dictated and his conversations, and it's all pure gold."

Then he asked, "Have you reached any new conclusions?"

I responded: "There's one sentence that has given me cause for thought." (I'll speak about this later on.) And the journalist then wrote an article that appeared the following day in *The Observer*, and which was picked up that same day by the *Sunday Telegraph* under the headline, "Historian Recants." [See the *IHR Newsletter*, Feb. 1992, pp. 3-4.]

Okay, that's the kind of harmless thing newspapers do, and the following morning they're wrapping fish and chips. But in this case, the following morning it was wrapping fish and chips all the way around the world. As the globe spun, as the sun rose in the east and sank in the west, so my fax machine churned out press clippings from all my agents and sources and friends, in New Zealand, in Australia, in South Africa, in Europe, then on the east coast of the United States, then across Canada, then finally to the west coast, then down in Hawaii, in China, in Hong Kong — right around the world. That one *Observer* article had instantaneously been spread: "David Irving Recants."

It was interesting to see that my original statement, whatever I was supposed to have recanted, had not gone around the world with the speed of light, had not been splashed [on newspaper front pages], and yet my "recanting" was sufficiently newsworthy to have gone around the world, and been given this tremendous publicity splash.

Too late, the Jewish community realized that they had scored an immense "own goal" (what Americans call a "fumble"), because the phone then began ringing with calls from television and radio stations around the world, wanting live interviews and telephone interviews. Would I go to the studios to do a satellite interview with Sydney? And of course, every time I did I said, "Well, Eichmann says he witnessed mass shootings in Russia, but Eichmann's papers are quite plain: there's no mention at all of gas chambers." So I was able to get the message across.

At this, our traditional enemies went berserk. In a very impressive example of damage control, they then called out the fire brigades to spread the following message: "What David Irving has published is not new. David Irving has found nothing that the accepted, academic, reliable, decent, serious professional historians haven't always known all along. The Eichmann papers are not new. We have always known about these papers. There is nothing in David Irving's find that merits serious consideration."

To which I said, "How do you know? The papers that I have donated to the federal archives in Germany are subject to an embargo by me which prevents anybody else from seeing them, and nobody *has* seen them, except me and the archives [officials] in Germany. So how do you know that what I have is what you lot have known all along?" An interesting point!

"Oh, well, it's quite obvious, isn't it?" they said, and then went into a kind of damage control on the damage control. But it was too late, because the point was very obvious: I had the papers, and they hadn't.

The Institute of Contemporary History of Munich also announced that what I had was nothing new, that it was well known, and that didn't David Irving realize that Adolf Eichmann's book had been published in 1985?

I said that not only did I know that Eichmann's book was published in 1985, I was the person who engineered it. After no other publisher in the world would touch Eichmann's book, I personally organized contacts between Eichmann's son, who had those manuscripts, and Druffel Verlag [a publisher in Germany], so that at least the manuscripts got some kind of airing.

So of course I knew about the book, but what I had was totally different: I had the transcripts of the conversations, which had never been published.

The line of defense of the Jewish community was that what I had was not all that serious; and, please, no further publicity. This made me begin to wonder. What was it they didn't want published? Why was it, I asked myself, that when the Eichmann memoirs came out in 1985, first of all, nobody was willing to publish them except Druffel Verlag in Germany, and Planeta in Argentina, but no mainstream publisher in Europe or the United States? Here, after all, are the memoirs of "the biggest mass-murderer of all time," apparently, and yet for some reason they're being swept under the carpet.

And why was it that our traditional enemies had gone into this frantic damage control exercise when, of all people, David Irving had got control of the original transcripts and had put them in the archives?

Martin Gilbert, my deadly rival and enemy, the Churchill biographer in Britain, said, "For many years Mr. Irving has denied these facts about the Holocaust and now he makes a virtue of finding them."

But I didn't say the first, I didn't say the second. What I do say now is: can we analyze these

papers, these transcripts, which are disorganized and not indexed, and in rather an untidy mess — can we analyze them in some way, and ask ourselves why it is that they were swept under the carpet in 1985, and why people were so anxious that the press should pay no attention to the papers that had been given to me in Argentina in 1991?

Eichmann on the Holocaust

Well, here are some of the contents. First of all, Adolf Eichmann is quite plain throughout these papers that the word *Endlösung*, or "final solution," meant only one thing to him, and that was Madagascar. When he addressed his mind to the "final solution of the Jewish problem" in the late 1930s and early 1940s, it was quite plain to him that it was only a plan to sweep all the Jews of Europe aboard boats and transport them lock, stock, and barrel down to Madagascar, where they would be on an island where they couldn't bother any of their neighbors and where none of their neighbors could bother them. I've always said and I say it here again — even though I risk making a few enemies — that I think that would have been an ideal solution to a perennial world tragedy.

The second interesting thing that emerges from Eichmann's own papers is that he's chewing over in his mind— he's frightfully repetitive — he keeps on coming back, again and again, in his manuscripts and in these conversations to who was behind it, and what was behind it. What was behind the "Holocaust" (if we can use that word loosely here now)? He keeps coming back to the appalling thought: Did *they* manage to use *us*? Did the Zionists use the Nazis to further their own ends? Was the Holocaust something that they themselves inflicted on their own body, in order to bring about their Zionist cause in the long run?

This was Eichmann's theory, at the end of his life (effectively, because a year or two later he was kidnapped and a year after that he was at the end of a rope in Israel). "Did *they* manage to use *us*?" He keeps on coming back to it, and every time he comes back to it becomes more and more plausible to him. And perhaps this is the reason why the Eichmann papers were not supposed to see the light of day.

Thirdly, when he's justifying the cruelty of what he himself has seen — and in a minute I'll go into some of the detail about what he saw — he says, "But compared to what they were doing to us at that time, this was nothing. Compared to what they were planning to do with us, this was nothing." He said, "I remember in Berlin an air raid... [and] afterwards going through the streets past a house that had collapsed, and hearing the screams of an elderly couple who had been trapped by falling debris, and the woman pleading to be put out of her misery by anybody with a gun." He said, "When you hear screams like that, you never forget them for the rest of your life." He describes that two or three times in his memoirs.

SS officer Adolf Eichmann

Now, that's not justification. One crime doesn't justify another crime, that's plain. But this is in the memoirs. He also says, "Besides, we had by this time already learned of the Jews' plans for Germany." He mentions explicitly the book by Theodore Kaufman, *Germany Must Perish*. This is most interesting, because in the Goebbels diaries of August 1941 (which have also not yet been published), Goebbels also mentions Kaufman's book as justification.

This book, published in the United States by a deranged American Jew, presents a crazy plan for liquidating millions of Germans after the war. It was published in August 1941, and is referred to by Goebbels a few weeks before he introduced the plan for Jews to wear a yellow star. You can see a logical sequence of events, and Eichmann refers to this book as being one reason why, in his own mind, he can justify to himself the crimes that he was seeing committed.

He even mentions as mitigation the Morgenthau plan; but of course here you've got to be careful, because the Morgenthau plan wasn't initialed by Churchill and Roosevelt until mid-September 1944, only a few weeks before Himmler ordered Auschwitz closed down. So, that's an anachronism. Eichmann's mind is rather confused and muddled by the time he's writing or dictating all this in the

mid-1950s. (We know it's the mid-1950s, because he mentions things like, "Why was it a crime for us to invade Poland, when it isn't a crime for them to do what they're doing now in Suez?" So it must have been around 1956 that he's dictating these passages.)

Round about 1958, he gets hold of the "memoirs" of Rudolf Höss, which were published by the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich in that year. Höss wrote these "memoirs" while he was in Krakow, in Polish captivity. They've always been a problem — let's be frank about this — they've been a problem to Revisionists.

Eichmann's comments on the Höss memoirs are annihilating. Reading where Rudolf Höss is saying that two and a half million Jews have been liquidated at Auschwitz, the camp where he was commandant, Eichmann comments, "Where does Höss believe that he got these two and a half million Jews? Not from me. Because to have liquidated two and a half million decrepit, elderly, unworkable Jews, I must have had to feed to him three, four, five, six or seven million Jews in that space of time, and from the transport point of view alone this would have been totally impossible."

You see, the memoirs of Eichmann are very useful in this respect. He was the transport specialist whose job it was to round up the Jews in Hungary and Slovakia. and ship them off to Germany for forced labor and for dissipation to the other labor camps. He knew that shipping off millions of Jews wasn't something you do at the snap of your fingers: you had to have conferences with the railway officials and with the road officials, and with the guards and with everybody else who was going to be involved in all this. You had to provide the food for the transports which were going to be on the rails for four or five or six days. All this had to be prepared and planned with typical German bureaucracy and method, and that took meetings and conferences. And Eichmann said, "If you're going to ship five or six million Jews across Europe to Auschwitz at that time, let me tell you how many trains that would have taken," and he worked out how many trains it would have taken, because he knew.

"You're not only going to have trains going that way full of Jews, you're going to have empty trains coming back. And you're going to have to have a circulation time, a time where they're unloading at one end, a time where they're loading at the other end... You're going to need so many thousands of wagons" of rolling stock. He worked out exactly how much rolling stock would have been needed, in these memoirs, and he said, "This alone proves that Rudolf Höss was talking through his hat. These figures are totally fantastic, and what the *hell* is Höss up to?" That is a brief, lurid summary of what Eichmann writes as he's sitting in what he believes to be safety in the underground in Argentina, reading these memoirs of Höss, published in 1958.

Two years later, of course, Eichmann is kidnapped, so it's during those two years that Eichmann is writing this. He mentions also in these memoirs how he received an indirect approach from Nahum Goldmann. Nahum Goldmann was one of the great Zionist leaders of the postwar era. Born in Lithuania and living for many years in Germany, he was the person who negotiated with Konrad Adenauer the billions of German marks which subsequently went to Israel. Eichmann mentions in these memoirs what purported to be an indirect approach from Goldmann, pleading with him to back up the six million figure. Anything he could do to support the six million figure, because the Zionists needed it. You are beginning to suspect, now, why these Eichmann memoirs should not be published.

Eichmann inspected Auschwitz. He went to Auschwitz several times, as he recounts in his memoirs. He describes being met by Rudolf Höss, the commandant, and he describes several grisly scenes. He describes going past an open pit where bodies were being burned, and he says it was an infernal sight, the likes of which he would never forget. He describes how the commandant, Höss, tells him that they are doing these *things on* Himmler's orders and that it is a sacred task that has been imposed on the SS.

Eichmann describes many things, but what he does not once mention during this vivid description of his visit to Auschwitz is "gas chambers." He doesn't mention gas chambers, he just mentions the disposal of bodies in open pits by fire, and the comments to him by Commandant Höss.

I find that a very significant omission because, let's face it, in these papers Eichmann is not exactly being modest about what he's seen. He describes how in July 1941 (if you piece together the actual months and the dates) he is summoned to Berlin to visit Reinhard Heydrich, the chief of the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA). Heydrich utters to him the fateful words, "Ich komme vom Reichsführer SS. Der Führer hat den Befehl zur physischen Vernichtung der Juden gegeben." ("I've come from the Reichsführer SS [Himmler]. The Führer has given the order for the physical destruction of the Jews.")

Did Hitler Know?

That, of course — given in quotation marks in the manuscript — is what gave me pause for thought. I've always said, "Hitler wasn't involved, whatever happened — Hitler gave no orders, there's no proof of it." Here we have Eichmann writing something very specific indeed. What is the explanation?

Well, if we look just at that sentence, we can say that you've only got to change one or two words

and you get a completely different meaning. If it wasn't "The Führer has ordered the *physische Vernichtung* [physical destruction], of the Jews," but rather "*die Ausrottung des Judentums*," you've only changed the words by a fraction and yet you've got a totally different meaning. You get something which is much more similar to Adolf Hitler's public utterances and speeches. *Ausrottung des Judentums*, the destruction of Judaism, is something totally different. You don't do that by gas chambers and the machine gun, any more than destroying Christianity or destroying usury can be done by the gas chamber and the bullet. They're different concepts.

So why should Eichmann have written this and not that? By 1958, he is well aware that since Höss' memoirs have been published and Eichmann is mentioned on 20 or 30 pages, the hue and cry are on. They're out looking for him. He knows his days may be numbered. Although I'm sure that — given his German, scrupulous, bureaucratic mind — he's not doing this consciously, the mind has wonderful synthetic and analytical functions; the mind has a habit of suppressing, distorting, and embellishing in a manner which the owner of that mind would wish. And I'm sure that Adolf Eichmann's mind is already lying awake at night, feverishly looking for extenuating circumstances. What more extenuating circumstances would there be for an Adolf Eichmann than that the Führer had "ordered the physical destruction of the Jews"? Eichmann may well have adapted the sentence that Reinhard Heydrich actually uttered to him.

It's immaterial, one way or the other, because we must never overlook one basic fact: this is a *postwar* document, and any historian can now confirm that nowhere in all the archives of the world has yet been found one *wartime* document referring to a Führer's order to destroy the Jews, or for that matter, one wartime document referring to gas chambers or gassings. All the documents that refer to Führer orders and gas chambers are *post*war documents; statements by people in the dock at Nuremberg, memoirs written by the commandant at Krakow in Poland, and the like. You can't overlook this basic watershed between wartime and postwar documents. If there's no wartime document that says there was a Führer order, if no wartime document talks of gas chambers, then there has to be some explanation for that. That's why I say I think I'm entitled to believe that Adolf Eichmann's mind is synthesizing here. He is looking unconsciously for extenuating circumstances which will perhaps get him off the hook, literally, when the time comes.

Eichmann and Hoffmann

He doesn't try to avoid describing what he's seen. He describes the pits in Auschwitz, he describes the crematoria, just the same as Albert Hoffmann. Four or five years ago, while going through the records of the National Archives in Suitland, Maryland, I came across the interrogation report of Albert Hoffmann, who was the deputy Gauleiter of Silesia, the Gau where Auschwitz was situated. I thought he was an unimportant man, because I didn't realize he was in Silesia, but the British, interrogating Hoffmann, asked him if he'd ever visited a concentration camp. Hoffmann's reply was, "Yes, I've visited two concentration camps in my life, one at Dachau in 1936, which was organized, clean, decent and disciplined, and the prisoners were well fed. Then again," he said, "in 1941 (or 1942: I think, in fact, in both years), I visited Auschwitz concentration camp with my Gauleiter, Bracht, and with the Reichsführer SS, Heinrich Himmler."

Hoffmann went on, "Auschwitz was totally different from Dachau. The scenes I saw there beggar description. Brutality on the worst possible scale. I saw prisoners being beaten, I saw cadavers being cremated in the crematorium..."

You think, "Well, this is it." You read on, thinking now you've got it, but then Hoffmann adds, "...but what Allied propaganda is now claiming, that is totally untrue."

So again, rather like Eichmann, you've got somebody who is prepared to describe to a degree what he has actually seen, which, God knows, isn't exactly decent, but he will not go the final yard and say "gas chambers." Neither Adolf Eichmann nor Albert Hoffmann — eyewitnesses — describes having seen the gas chambers. So why does Höss describe the gas chambers? I'll come back to Höss and his papers in a minute.

Eichmann Remembers

What else is there in the Eichmann papers? Well, he describes how, after Heydrich called him to Berlin and uttered this fateful sentence about the Führer having given the order, Heydrich said that Himmler has ordered Odilo Globocnik to carry out this task, and that Himmler had actually ordered that the Russian anti-tank ditches were to be used for disposing of the bodies. Heydrich orders Eichmann to go out and check what Globocnik is doing.

Rationalizing, Eichmann says, "From this I assume that the conversation with Heydrich must have been sometime in the late summer of 1941 because that would have to be after the double battle of Minsk and Bialystok," because that's where the anti-tank ditches were. Eichmann then says, "I went out to Minsk, and I saw myself the mass shootings going on."

Now you probably know that I'm a Revisionist to a degree, but I'm not a Revisionist to the extent that I say that there were no murders of Jews. I think we have to accept that there were My Lai-type massacres where SS officers — the Einsatz-

kommandos — did machine-gun hundreds if not thousand of Jews into pits. On the Eastern Front, at Riga, at Minsk, and at other locations, this kind of thing *did* happen.

Eichmann himself — and I wasn't surprised to find it in his papers — actually witnessed this. He went to see one at Minsk, and being a proper SS officer he went right to the front to make sure that everything was being carried out. He got so close, in fact, that he saw with his very own eyes how the victims were being made to go into the pits and stand there waiting to be shot. (We've all heard these descriptions of it, and I've seen some terrible descriptions from sources that *I* find credible.) He says he saw that one woman was holding a little child in her arms, petrified, and she held the child out to him, and he writes in his memoirs: "I was a parent too, and I instinctively stepped forward as though to take the child. But at that very moment the salvo of shots rang out. Both were killed only a few feet away from me. The child's brains were spattered over my leather greatcoat, and my driver had to clean the mess off."

I don't know why he recounted that kind of detail in his memoirs. It's an ugly piece of circumstantial evidence. But it lends credibility and authenticity to the descriptions, what a writer calls verisimilitude. It didn't surprise me. He also describes — and I have to say this being an honest historian — going to another location a few weeks later and being driven around in a bus; then being told by the bus driver to look through a peep hole into the back of the bus where he saw a number of prisoners being gassed by the exhaust fumes. So I accept that this kind of experiment was made on a very limited scale, but that it was rapidly abandoned as being a totally inefficient way of killing people. But, I don't accept that the gas chambers existed, and this is well known. I've seen no evidence at all that gas chambers existed.

In these papers we see Eichmann loyally standing up for his superiors, Himmler and Heydrich. He's constantly wondering where the order came from, if there was an order. On one occasion he goes so far, and in a rather paranoid way, to say if there was such an order then it could only have come from outside Germany, and why. Which is bringing us back on that other track of "were we duped by the Zionists in some way?"

Eichmann constantly ravages the memoirs of Rudolf Höss, as I mentioned. This is again another reason "not to publish" the Eichmann memoirs, and not to grant them any credence, because for our opponents the Höss memoirs are a keystone of the Holocaust legend. Eichmann describes the refusal of the government of Slovakia, and other countries where he operated, to intercede on behalf of their Jewish people. They were glad to get clean of them. And that again is something these people wouldn't have wanted to be published.

He also describes an odd case in Theresienstadt. He describes how one of the girls on a train-load of Jews who were being shipped off to Auschwitz protested loudly and vociferously that she wasn't Jewish. Giving her the benefit of the doubt, she was unloaded at one station and taken to Theresienstadt (which was a *Prominentenlager* for the Jews in Czechoslovakia). But here the Jewish leader of the camp protested noisily about having a non-Jew foisted on them. This again is a rather ugly depiction of the way that man behaves unto man.

Jews for Trucks

But most lethal of all, and I suppose taking up more than 50 percent of the volume of the Eichmann papers, is the description by Eichmann of his negotiations with the Zionists in 1944. After the German invasion of Hungary, Eichmann was sent there to round up the Jews and ship them off. Two Zionist leaders came forward, Joel Brand and Reszö Kasztner [Kästner], and offered to deal with him — to trade with him — to rescue the Jews of Hungary and Slovakia, whereby the Germans could keep the Jewish "mob" (and in fact, they offered, the Jewish community in Hungary would be glad to help round them up) if in return Eichmann would guarantee to spare 20,000 of the fittest, the best, the Jewish elite, the toughest ones who were needed in the new Zionist state of Israel.

Eichmann describes these conferences in great detail. He has almost total recall. His descriptions reveal all the cunning and cynicism of the Zionist leaders at that time, at that stage of the war [1944] in a manner which, I think, the Jewish community today would find deeply distressing. This, I think, is why the Eichmann memoirs had to be suppressed, because of the detail. Kasztner was subsequently assassinated in Israel, years later.

There is no doubt about what happened because, working in the archives, I've come across records relating to the British end of these negotiations, which eventually became the famous "Jews-for-trucks" deal. In this, Brand was sent out to negotiate with the British in Turkey, in Palestine, and Egypt; and the deal being that in return for thousands of Jews the world community was to provide the Germans with trucks and motor equipment for fighting on the Russian front. (Not on the western front, of course: the deal had to be the trucks would only be used on the Russian front.) In return, the SS agreed to release a number of Jews. Eichmann was the person handling this deal in Hungary for Germany, and Brand and Kasztner were handling the deal for the Zionists.

It's a fascinating story; perhaps one day I'll write a book about it. In the British archives I've now located all the records relating to the British end of these deals, as well as all the letters between Brand and Kasztner and the Jewish agency

and the Zionist leaders in Palestine, which were intercepted by British postal censorship. It's a fascinating, but deeply ugly, story. It certainly wouldn't win any friends if I do it.

David Irving makes a point at an IHR conference.

In the introduction to his papers, Eichmann writes that he is not a murderer: He does regard himself, however, rather ruefully, as being an accomplice to murder, because he helped round up the Jews who were then shipped off to a fate that he could only surmise. You would have to accept, of course, that what he is writing in his memoirs by the mid-1950s is no longer just the pure product of his recollection but also, to a certain extent, a symbiosis of his memories with what he has read in Rudolf Höss' memoirs, and in *The Final Solution* by Gerald Reitlinger, which he has also read.

Eichmann on Höss

Eichmann's memoirs are an important element of the refutation of the Holocaust story. I have saved this for the end: Because I'm notorious, and because my name is on stickers around London, ("Irving speaks and Rostock burns"), purely by chance another man came and visited me in London only a few weeks ago, and he unwrapped an envelope, and inside the envelope was a book. I recognized it because it's a well-known book that we all have consulted. It was a copy of the original German edition of the memoirs of Rudolf Höss, *Kommandant in Auschwitz*, published in 1958 by the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich.

He said, "I bought this book in a German flea market only a few months ago and I want to ask you how much is it worth."

I said, "How much did you pay for it?"

He said, "No, no, no, look. It's got handwriting all over it."

Here are some pages of it, and you can see the handwriting — it's got hand-written marginal notes all over it. Says one note here, "That is a lying distortion of the facts." *The handwriting is Eichmann's.* The book is Adolf Eichmann's *own* copy of the Rudolf Höss memoirs! I don't know how much money this man wanted for it. I'm not a rich man, but I've got his address; one day, perhaps, I'll make him an offer for it.

Everywhere in that book Eichmann has written his own comments. Rudolf Höss writes, "I had a private meeting alone with Adolf Eichmann, and we discussed the Eichmann program." Eichmann crosses this out: "A shameless lie. I was never alone with Höss." So those of us who always doubted the integrity of the Höss memoirs — we wondered why Höss should have written these things — here in Eichmann's own handwriting we've got yet one more piece of proof that the Höss memoirs are untrustworthy as a source.

The Truth Gets Out

I wrote a letter last week to [the weekly] *Die Zeit* in Germany, which has devoted two pages to, first of all, the Auschwitz controversy [September 18] and, a week later [September 25], The Leuchter Report. I wrote in that letter, "A swine [*ein Hundsfott*] is the historian who relies only on the Höss memoirs now!" We knew we couldn't rely on them. Bit by bit, you see, the truth does come out.

You can ban historians. You can have them arrested, you can fine them $10,000, you can make life hell for them. But one thing is quite plain: you can't declare the truth to be a prohibited person. The truth gets out.

Thank you very much.

Questions

Q: What do we know about the people who are responsible for the massacres of Jews by firing squad in Minsk and other areas? How high did the responsibility go?

A: First of all, let me say a little about the source which convinced me on that, and I know that Professor Faurisson disagrees with me on this: A number of German prisoners were held in British captivity in rooms that were bugged; there were hidden microphones in each room. And there are transcripts of those conversations. In one particular case, General Walter Bruns described to his pals in most appalling detail a massacre he himself saw near Riga on November 30, 1941. I'm not going to read that one out here. I'm going to read one out to show you how *unreliable* these people sometimes

are. Here's a prisoner of war in a conversation on December 20, 1944, a man called Obergefreiter Till, who was captured in August 1944. He claimed to have been guarding the railway at Auschwitz in July 1943 when a trainload of Greek Jews arrived.

Till said, "The SS man kicked a Jewish woman who was highly pregnant. He kicked her right in the stomach and knocked her down. And the unborn baby came almost out. He took hold of it and pulled it out, threw it down on the ground, and told the woman to get up. He put that child on the truck that was standing there to take away the dead people to be burned."

The British officer asked, "The child was dead, of course?"

Till said, "Yes, and the woman could not get up. She was hardly dressed, and he grabbed her by her breast — he wanted to pull her up — and he just ripped her skin and everything out of her breasts. There was a captain there from the army, I think his name was Captain Klug. He went after that SS guy, he took him by the shoulder, turned him around, and said, 'Are you crazy to do something like that? Aren't you ashamed of yourself?' " — and so on.

This is the kind of rubbish that these diseased minds invented sometimes. So you've got to be very careful when you use these eyewitnesses. Obviously that's a totally phony account: The man invented the whole story. But disordered, diseased minds invent stories like that, particularly when they are being interrogated.

But other reports, unfortunately, have the ring of authenticity. Most of these SS officers — the gangsters that carried out the mass shootings — were, I think, acting from the meanest of motives. There was a particular SS officer in Riga who was described in the report by Bruns, in which Bruns said, "The difficulty for us was how to decide to draw what we had seen to the Führer's attention." And eventually they sent a lieutenant down the road, and got *him* to write what he saw, and they sent this report (signed by the lieutenant) up to the Führer's headquarters through Canaris. And two days later the order comes back from Hitler, "These mass shootings have got to stop at once." So Hitler intervened to stop it. Which again fits in with my theory that Hitler was in the dark that this kind of mass crime was going on. I suspect that the SS officer concerned [Altemeyer] was only 23 or 24. That was the age of the gangs that were carrying out these kinds of crimes. Rather like [US Army] Lt. Calley in My Lai. I don't know why those people do that kind of thing.

Q: Some years ago in Germany I read an article about Adolf Eichmann, that he was born Adolf Eich, a Jew.

A: Well, I think that this is a pretty far-fetched story, but he certainly had sympathies for the Jews. He was a great admirer of the Jews and in his own memoirs he describes himself as being more of a Zionist than an SS officer, for what it is worth.

Q: [Professor Robert Faurisson] About Eichmann, may I ask you if you read the transcripts of Avner Less, the instructing magistrate [in fact, 3,564 pages]?

A: No, I haven't.

Q: [Faurisson] And did you read the transcript of the Jerusalem trial [of Adolf Eichmann]?

A: No, I didn't.

Q: [Faurisson] Maybe we have answers to your questions. You said that the Jews didn't want the memoirs to be too well known. Perhaps it is because all you have told us supports what Eichmann said in those transcripts. The memoirs are in fact a confirmation of what Eichmann thought was true.

I have something to add about the personality of Eichmann: he was extremely naive. For example, when Eichmann is asked a question about the gas chambers he doesn't say "gas chambers," he says, "Oh yeah, Höss told me about the murder installations," things like that. And then he says, "Now, wait a minute. I don't remember the circumstances. Maybe I read that, or maybe somebody told me that... this is possible." He was very impressionable, the poor man, even before being taken to Jerusalem. He was impressed by Poliakov and all those stupid people.

A: You're right; the character of Eichmann is very important. He was pliable, he was easily impressed, he was complacent, and anxious to please.

Q: [Faurisson] Absolutely. I agree totally with this. It's very important to understand Eichmann. Now, for Höss we have so many proofs that Höss didn't say those things, didn't write those things. When he said, for example, three million people died in Auschwitz — two million and a half in gas chambers, and 500,000 for other reasons — we know from Moritz von Schirmeister that in the car taking Höss from Minden to Nuremberg, Höss said, "Certainly I signed a statement that I killed two and a half million Jews. But I could just as well have said that it was five million Jews. There are certain methods by which any confession can be obtained, whether it is true or not." [See *The Journal of Historical Review*, Winter 1986-87, p. 399.] To set the record straight, I don't know any Revisionist who says that there were no massacres, because there is no war without massacres, especially on the Russian front where you had Jews, and partisans, women, and children all mixed together.

A: It's important to say this because we are called Holocaust deniers, and the television screens show you the mass graves and all the rest of it, which we don't deny.

Q: [Faurisson] We *certainly don't* deny it. Right

at the beginning of the Toronto trial [of Ernst Zündel] we said, "This is what we assume, and this is what we contest." And we assume that there were massacres and hostages and reprisals and so on.

Now, on to another subject. Do you remember the conversation we had at your home, when I said I realize that General Bruns said that there were massacres and things like that, but at first he doesn't say that he has seen them himself?

Second, you see that two or three pages later in the transcript there is a very interesting document from the British interrogators saying who Bruns was. First he had been punished, in December 1944 or January 1945, by the Germans themselves. Then he said that he was very willing to *collaborate* with the British. Finally, didn't you say to me that, yes, in fact Bruns at a trial had said that he had not seen these massacres?

A: Yes, but I still stand by the validity of these eavesdropping reports. They are, I think, primary sources of the most fundamental quality. Two years after this conversation, which was in April 1945, Bruns went into the dock in Nuremberg and swore on a stack of Bibles that he had seen nothing, he had only heard reports and rumors. But if you read the conversation in which he describes what he has seen, there is one particular passage where he says "I can never forget the appallingly disgusting remarks the men with the guns were making as they were shooting the people — calling out things: 'Look at that Jewish beauty.' I can see her now in my mind's eye, a beautiful girl about 20 with a flame-red dress." When you read things like that you know the man's not making it up.

Q: [Faurisson] Now, Mr. Irving, I have so trained myself in reading testimonies that I can tell you that, in my personal estimation, this story of the dress and so on is quite typical of inventions. Maybe I'm wrong, but don't you think that if you tell us that Bruns said in April 1945, "I attended [witnessed] this," (and he doesn't even say "I attended this"), that you should add that two years later he said that he had not attended? I think we should note both sides of the story.

A: Oh, yes, I think it's important. But this is just proof of how people lie when they get in the witness box.

Q: [Faurisson] It could be that, but we don't know: We need both. Now about the text. It's not a conversation taken on the microphone. As Ernst Zündel said so well, do you know what the microphones were like in 1945, in Germany? They were huge and you had to shout into them. Do you think that the British had microphones in the bushes everywhere?

A: Yes, that's why we won the war. We had the better equipment.

Roy Bullock: ADL Informant
IHR Report Confirmed

Veteran subscribers with extraordinary memories may recognize the name of Roy Bullock from a brief item about him in the January 1987 issue of *IHR Newsletter*. It told readers that Bullock was a paid agent of the Zionist Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Bullock, the item went on, is paid

> to gather information for the ADL, to propagate disinformation and to sabotage targeted organizations. Bullock attended the fourth and fifth [IHR] revisionist conferences... He was barred from the sixth and seventh conferences after his affiliation was confirmed.

Now Bullock's relationship with the ADL has been confirmed by San Francisco newspapers and former San Francisco police officer Tom Gerard, who has fled to the Philippines after allegedly stealing confidential police files and selling the information to foreign agents.

Relationship Acknowledged

In an interview with the *San Francisco Examiner* (Jan. 22) Gerard acknowledged that Bullock "was an informant and friend with whom he shared law enforcement information." Gerard added that he

> met Bullock during a visit to the local offices of the Anti-Defamation League... Bullock was a paid investigator for the ADL... and the two men shared a professional interest in gathering intelligence on right-wing extremists and Arab American groups... We sat there one morning with everyone in the [ADL] office, shook hands and made friends.

Confidential police files were found in ADL offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles during a December 10 search by district attorney investigators. "How it landed in the ADL's offices is a mystery, investigators say," the *San Francisco Chronicle* reported (Jan. 15.).

Gerard reportedly worked for Israeli intelligence, and "is being portrayed as a 'hero' in the Israeli media." (*San Francisco Examiner*, Jan. 17.)

In a sworn deposition on January 16, 1991, the ADL's "director of research," Alan Schwartz, was asked if the ADL has "secured information from Israeli intelligence or police organizations." Schwartz refused to answer the question, suggesting that the ADL does in fact "secure" such information. (The complete transcript of this deposition is available from the IHR for $11.95, plus $2.00 shipping.)

French Court Orders Heavy Penalties Against Faurisson for Holocaust Views

New French Legal Assault Against Revisionists and Freedom of Speech

On December 9, 1992, the Paris Court of Appeal (Eleventh Department) rejected Professor Robert Faurisson's appeal of an April 1991 conviction on a charge of "contesting the crimes against humanity" because of remarks about the Holocaust story he made in a magazine interview.

The appeal court imposed penalties of 187,000 francs (nearly $40,000 at current exchange rates) on *each* of the two defendants in the case: Dr. Faurisson and magazine publisher Patrice Boizeau. Each was ordered to pay 30,000 francs in fines, and 157,000 francs in "damages" to eleven Jewish-Zionist and other organizations. In addition, each must, of course, bear the legal costs of his defense.

In the interview, published in the September 1990 issue of *Le Choc du Mois* ("The Shock of the Month"), the French professor commented on the extraordinary Fabius-Gayssot law of July 1990 that expressly forbids "contesting the crimes against humanity" as defined by the victors of the Second World War and punished by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. In practice, this law applies only to those who call into question alleged crimes against Jews, and particularly persons who contest the orthodox Holocaust extermination story.

Sometimes referred to as the "Lex Faurissonia," this law was enacted to criminalize, above all, the work of Dr. Faurisson — Europe's leading Revisionist scholar and a good friend of the IHR.

In his 1990 *Le Choc du Mois* interview, Faurisson had stated that he would continue, regardless of the recently-promulgated law, to proclaim the results of his research:

- There was no German order or plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe.
- No homicidal gas chambers ever existed in the concentration camps of the Third Reich. The supposed extermination gas chambers, as described by alleged eyewitnesses and perpetrators, could not have existed for physical, chemical, topographical, and architectural reasons.
- The familiar figure of six million Jewish victims is absurd.

In April 1991, a Paris criminal court ordered Faurisson to pay a penalty of 250,000 francs (of which 100,000 was suspended), and the publisher of *Le Choc du Mois* to pay a penalty of 180,000 francs. (See the *IHR Newsletter*, May 1991, pp. 1-2, and May 1992, pp. 2-3.)

In the December 1992 decision, the three-judge appeal court (Françoise Simon presiding) imposed a total penalty of 374,000 francs on the two defendants, none of which was suspended. Throughout Faurisson's entire testimony, which lasted nearly two hours, Judge Simon ostentatiously averted her gaze from him. She also forbade Faurisson from reading documents, including a portion of the verdict of the Nuremberg Tribunal (the ostensible basis for the law in question).

But that's not the worst of it. In addition to the fines totaling nearly $80,000 in this single case (not to mention their considerable legal expenses), Faurisson and the magazine face two *new* cases based on the same 1990 interview. As Faurisson has ruefully explained, it's as if someone accused of having stolen a bicycle were to stand trial three times: first for the theft of the bike, then for stealing the wheels, and finally for taking the handlebars. This sort of double and even triple jeopardy is normally rejected by French jurisprudence no less than it is in America: but because it involves the most sacred icon of our age, the legal situation is anything but normal.

Finally, on January 12, Faurisson received a summons for yet another trial. He is being sued because of a fragment of a sentence in a review by him published in the weekly *Rivarol*, April 10, 1992.

Not surprisingly, French newspapers and television have generally ignored or minimized the appeal court's December decision against Faurisson and the magazine.

Faurisson has decided not to appeal the December decision to a higher tribunal, citing the cost of such an appeal and because he believes that even should his conviction be overturned he would likely be re-tried on the same charges (and incur further legal expenses), to obtain a verdict that would probably be no different from the first.

At the same time, though, Faurisson remains

steadfast in his determination to carry on the fight for the historical truth about the alleged gas chambers, and for the freedom to write and speak that truth in France.

An expression of this continued dedication — and of the growth of Holocaust Revisionism — is a rather lengthy and remarkably fair interview with Faurisson published November 11 in the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*. In his replies to the paper's respectful questions, the French scholar provided a clear and concise summary of the Revisionist view.

"Worse Than Stalinist Law"

The Paris court's December ruling is of historic significance. For the first time a university professor has been *expressly* punished by a judicial body for having made public his research on a subject on which it is *expressly* forbidden by law to contest the official version.

Over the centuries thousands of professors and other scholars have suffered terribly for having affronted the ruling orthodoxy with their findings. It is to be noted, however, that until now such men and women have been punished on indirect and hypocritical legal grounds. They have been accused, for instance, of attacking religious faith, of endangering the national interest or of undermining a political ideology. Sometimes — as has also been the case with Faurisson — they have been condemned for "defaming" this or that person or group, for "inciting to racial hatred," or for causing "personal damage." In the late 1940s, for example, French professor Maurice Bardèche was thrown into prison on the pretext that he "apologized for [Nazi] crimes."

In Germany, which does not have a *specific* law against Revisionism, courts have punished Revisionists on the basis of a law that makes it a crime to "defame the memory of the dead."

France's Fabius-Gayssot law is free of any such hypocrisy. With perfect cynicism, the "Lex Faurissonia" establishes historiographical dogma. Not even Stalin ever proclaimed a comparable law. When, for instance, the Soviet dictator persecuted the opponents of the quack biologist Lysenko (who was also a member of the Soviet commission that "established" that the Germans killed four million people at Auschwitz), it was not in the name of a specific Soviet law declaring Lysenko's theories to be correct, nor was there ever such a Soviet law. The Fabius-Gayssot law is not Stalinist: it is worse.

Other Victims

Professor Faurisson is not the only victim of the legal campaign in France against Holocaust Revisionists. (See also the *IHR Newsletter*, July-August 1992, pp. 5-6.) Among other recent cases involving such dangerous "thought criminals" have been:

— In February 1992, a Paris court of appeal ordered Francois Brigneau and Roland Gaucher to pay a fine of 76,000 francs ($15,200) for having published in a weekly periodical a 60-word statement by Faurisson in 1980 refuting the Holocaust gas chamber and extermination story.

— In April 1992, the appeals court in Caen (Normandy) upheld convictions against Vincent Reynouard, a 23-year-old chemical engineer, and Remi Pontier, a computer science engineer, for distributing leaflets and stickers that question the existence of extermination gas chambers in Third Reich concentration camps. Reynouard and Pontier thus became the first persons to be convicted under the Fabius-Gayssot law.

— In June 1992, a court in Nice convicted two young men for having put stickers on a secondary school building that read "Faurisson is right: Gas chambers = rubbish." Fabrice Robert, a 20-year-old university history student, was ordered to pay a fine of 10,000 francs ($2,000), and Pierre Gaüzère, a 26-year-old automobile worker, was fined 20,000 francs ($4,000). Each defendant was also ordered to pay a total of 10,000 francs to four organizations. Finally, the "civic rights" of the two young men were suspended for five years. years. (Among other things, this means that neither can hold any government job, including teacher or post office employee, or work in any government-affiliated agency or business.) This case is being appealed.

— In April 1992, Philippe Costa, a 31-year-old engineer, and Laurent Gentel, a 24-year-old law student, appeared in a court in Fontainebleau (near Paris) for having distributed a leaflet advertising audio cassettes of a presentation by Faurisson on the gas chamber issue. The judge in the case declared that no one would be permitted even to mention the words "gas chamber" during the trial, which meant that the defendants could not explain their reasons for distributing the leaflet. They have been ordered to pay penalties of 29,000 francs. The verdict is being appealed.

— In mid-December, a court in Amiens ordered Revisionist publisher and writer Pierre Guillaume, and the periodical *Nationalisme et République*, to pay 103,000 francs for publishing a very cautiously worded article about the Holocaust issue. In addition, Guillaume has been ordered to pay 58,000 francs for having published a translation of an "open letter" by IHR editor Mark Weber (reprinted from the Summer 1988 *Journal*). Guillaume faces a third trial for having published copies of an article by Pierre Marais, a retired auto technician. Marais himself faces two trials: one for this article and another for a technical study he wrote.

— Bernard Notin, a professor of economics at a university in Lyon, has faced numerous difficulties in recent years for mentioning, in passing, in an article that the gas chamber story is not clear. As a result of pressure from Jewish Zionist organizations, and in particular the group headed by Serge Klarsfeld, he was relieved of his teaching duties. Although it was recently decided to permit him to resume teaching, it is not clear if this will actually happen. When he was asked during a television interview if he is a Revisionist, he replied: "I will not answer because I do not want to give vile little magistrates the opportunity to assassinate me."

Dr. Robert Faurisson addresses the Tenth IHR Conference, 1990.

Jewish-Zionist groups are upset that persons charged under the Fabius-Gayssot law have been able to articulately explain in court precisely why they reject the Holocaust extermination story.

Accordingly, an attorney and spokesman for the virulently anti-Revisionist "International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism" (LICRA) recently proposed a revision of the law that would forbid a defendant in a Fabius-Gayssot case from explaining his Revisionist views in court, or even from repeating in court the "offending" statement.

So goes it for Revisionists in "douce France" ("sweet, gentle France").

In Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and Sweden laws similar to the Fabius-Gayssot law are in effect: a troubling portent of the "new Europe."

Media Hypocrisy

France's Fabius-Gayssot law, and similar legal measures in other countries, would be universally condemned as intolerable restrictions of free speech and academic expression if they involved any issue other than the Holocaust.

Hardly a word about any of these latest French blows against civil rights and free speech has appeared in the American media, which is normally so quick to sniff out every real or imagined violation of civil rights in China, Burma or South Africa.

Such laws and measures are not only chilling manifestations of the power and bigotry of the international Holocaust lobby, they also strikingly point up the bad faith and desperate fear of the lobby in the face of steady Revisionist advances. Historical truth does not need laws to defend itself.

Faurisson Needs Our Help

In France — as here in the United States — our traditional enemies have used litigation in their ongoing campaign to destroy Holocaust Revisionism. Nowhere is the legal situation worse for Revisionists than in France, where a special law allows private associations, individuals, and the state to target men and women like our brave colleague, Robert Faurisson.

As Europe's leading Holocaust Revisionist scholar and activist, Dr. Faurisson has been the target of judicial and criminal repression since 1979. He has suffered eight physical attacks, including the beating that nearly killed him on September 16, 1989. Now Faurisson, who must support himself and his wife from a single source of income (his now-reduced salary as a professor), must bear the burden of court-ordered penalties (about $37,000), as well as the costs of his legal defense in this and other cases stemming form his commitment to finding and publicizing the historical truth about the "gas chambers."

Robert Faurisson's fight is your fight. No less than our American forefathers who signed this country's declaration of independent nationhood in the summer of 1776, Faurisson has pledged his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor so that your children and your children's children will live free from the bane of an imposed pseudo-religion.

Once more, Robert Faurisson needs your support. Help brighten his spring with your generous contributions for his legal expenses so that we American Revisionists can say, in word and in deed, "Faurisson, we are here!" (Note: French law does not permit individuals to assist in paying fines.)

Please address your contributions for Professor Faurisson's legal defense to:

Robert Faurisson
10, Rue de Normandie
03200 Vichy
France

Otto-Ernst Remer Sentenced to 22 Months Imprisonment for Revisionist Publications

A German court has sentenced Otto-Ernst Remer, an 80-year-old retired army general, to 22 months imprisonment for publishing articles disputing wartime mass killings at Auschwitz in gas chambers.

On October 22, 1992, a criminal court in Schweinfurt found Remer guilty of "popular incitement" and "incitement to racial hatred" because of allegedly anti-Jewish statements published in five issues of his widely circulated tabloid paper, *Remer Depesche*.

Comparing the defendant to Mephisto in Goethe's *Faust*, the state prosecuting attorney contended that the purpose of the *Remer Depesche* is to promote Nazi ideology. The prosecutor also spoke of Remer's "crude insult against millions of victims," and insisted that the Holocaust extermination story is an "obvious historical fact" that does not need to be proved in court.

The judges apparently agreed. The incorrigible defendant's previous convictions on this same charge should have been a warning to him, the court declared. Adding to his guilt, the judges said, is the fact that copies of his paper were distributed to many households and schools, and even in foreign countries. (Because of his outspokenness, the Bonn government had already taken away the defendant's pension.)

Defense Evidence Rejected

The tall, slim octogenarian defendant let his two attorneys — Dr. Herbert Schaller and Hajo Herrmann — speak for him during the course of the two-day trial. During the Second World War, Dr. Schaller served as a highly decorated officer on the eastern front. Herrmann was one of Germany's most successful wartime fighter pilots and air force commanders.

Remer's publications are not hateful or anti-Jewish, argued the defense attorneys, but are instead meant to defend the German people against the charge of collective responsibility for mass murder of Jews. In fact, they pointed out, the *Remer Depesche* is published by the J. G. Burg Society, named after a Jewish survivor of wartime persecution who testified on behalf of Ernst Zündel in the 1988 Toronto "Holocaust trial."

The Holocaust extermination story is not at all "obvious," the attorneys said, and cited public opinion polls in several countries to show that an international debate exists on precisely this issue. The postwar "confession" of Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss, which is widely cited as proof of mass gassings, is worthless, said the attorneys, because it was obtained by torture. They also cited the existence of brothels, concerts and medical treatment for inmates in the wartime concentration camps.

Remer at the Eighth IHR Conference, 1987.

To show that the allegedly criminal statements made in the *Remer Depesche* are justifiable, the defense attorneys prepared 34 exhibits, including a report by German engineer Germar Rudolf on his on-site forensic examination of the alleged extermination gas chambers at Auschwitz, Allied aerial reconnaissance photographs taken in 1944 of the camp complex, as well as several witnesses. The judges refused to consider any of this evidence.

Remer's attorneys vehemently criticized the court's refusal to consider their evidence, pointing out that the court is legally obliged to consider any evidence that might exonerate a defendant.

In a democratic state, they added, the government must be neutral about historical issues, and should permit a free exchange of competing views. It is outrageous that state officials not only make no effort to disprove what their defendant has said,

but merely insist that he has no right to express his dissident views on this issue. That the German government still refuses to give any serious consideration to the abundant evidence that there was no mass extermination of Jews, but instead simply says that this is an "obvious fact," is, in a democracy, "outrageous," said the attorneys.

Courtroom Support

Remer has never given up the struggle, as he sees it, for the good of his people. His supporters called this trial the retired commander's "last great battle for Germany."

The courtroom was entirely packed during the proceedings, and many who wanted to attend had to be turned away for lack of seating. Most of those who attended firmly supported Remer. During breaks in the proceedings, they made comments to him such as: "I congratulate you on your courage," and "Mr. Remer, I wish you all the best as a decent German."

Pointing out that Remer's "crime" was a "nonviolent expression of opinion," the defense attorneys characterized the proceeding as "a special kind of political trial." Remer himself described the court as a "regime tribunal," and expressed the hope that "perhaps the day will come when this court will be called to account" for its behavior.

A prison sentence of 22 months, without suspension, is normally handed down in Germany only against major felons, such as arsonists and drug dealers. For an 80-year-old man like Remer, a 22-month prison sentence can easily be a life sentence.

The October verdict is being appealed, but the outlook for success is not good.

Remer, who addressed the Eighth IHR Conference in 1987, is himself a historical figure. As a young officer in command of the Berlin guard regiment in July 1944, he played a key role in suppressing the ill-fated attempt by conspirators to kill Hitler and seize power in a violent coup d'état.

Remer was promoted, eventually to general, and at the end of the war was serving as a commander in Pomerania. Among other decorations, he was awarded the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves, the Golden Wounded Badge, the German Cross in Gold, and the Silver Close Combat badge for 48 close combat engagements.

After the war, the American commander of a camp for German prisoners of war, First Infantry Division officer Stanley Samuelson, said of him: "Of the 87 German generals in this camp, General Remer is the only one whom I respect as courageous and honorable."

[Remer's presentation at the Eighth IHR conference is available on both audiotape and videotape from the IHR.]

Remer's home address is: Winkelser Str. 11E, 8730 Bad Kissingen, Germany.

— M.W.

A Video that Revises History —And Could Change the Course of It

Out of all the footage I brought back, nothing is more significant, or of more vital importance, than the interview I conducted in Poland with Dr. Franciszek Piper of the Auschwitz State Museum . . . He felt comfortable enough to talk with me for an hour in his office at Auschwitz. The result should keep people talking for quite some time. **—David Cole**

Equipped with a Super VHS camera, a yarmulke, a list of questions, and a sense of humor, Revisionist David Cole traveled to Auschwitz in September 1992 and produced a video of that trip that is, to put it mildly, *monumental.* Cole not only documents on tape the falsehoods told Auschwitz visitors every day by the professional tour guides there, he shows that the very people who run the museum aren't at all sure about their biggest attraction–the infamous "gas chamber"!

Here is dramatic confirmation of what Revisionists have been saying about the Holocaust for more than 20 years, graphically presented on video so you can see and hear for yourself the tour guides and the museum's director, and examine the layout of the camp with its buildings and their surroundings. This video brings Auschwitz, as well as *The Leuchter Report,* to life right in your living room.

Most remarkable of all is Cole's interview with Dr. Piper, in which the curator of the Auschwitz State Museum casually admits to postwar alterations of the room that for decades has been shown to tourists as an unaltered, "original state" gas chamber.

In full color and crisp sound, the tape runs just under an hour. If you've been waiting for a concise, intelligent, and *very* persuasive presentation on the Holocaust that you can comfortably show to friends and family, *that video is here*! And for those with no access to a video player, the soundtrack is available on C-60 audio cassette.

DAVID COLE INTERVIEWS
Dr. FRANCISZEK PIPER

VHS $49 (PAL format $59)
Price to *Journal* subscribers, $39 ($49 in PAL)
Audio cassette of the video soundtrack, $9.95
Add $2.50 for shipping · Cal. residents add 7.75% sales tax
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Five-Story US Holocaust Museum To Open in Washington, DC

President Bill Clinton and other major political figures are expected to attend the formal dedication ceremony of the *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum* on April 22 in Washington, DC. Journalists and television crews from across the United States and many foreign countries will also be present at the ceremony, which coincides with the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

The Museum — the world's largest and costliest such memorial — will open to the public on April 26. It was built by the *United States Holocaust Memorial Council*, a taxpayer-funded federal government agency created by Congress in 1980.

The five-story Museum building is located near the National Mall, 400 yards from the Washington Monument, on land donated by the federal government.

The Museum's permanent exhibition covers a 40,000-square-foot area spread over three floors. Visitors will start on the fourth floor and descend through the highly emotional exhibit area to the second floor. The peaked roofs on the each of the building's eight five-story towers are supposed to remind visitors of the watch towers at the Auschwitz camp.

Millions Already Spent

Private citizens and corporations, mostly wealthy Jewish donors, have reportedly pledged about $160 million to cover Museum construction costs. In spite of a well-organized campaign, though, the US Holocaust Memorial Council and its friends in the media have been unable to generate widespread public support for the Museum project, as the Council's own newsletters make clear.

In 1980, the Congress limited the budget of the US Holocaust Memorial Council to $2.5 million. But Congress has since gone far beyond this, appropriating $33 million above the originally authorized amount.

Last June, the Congress voted an additional $18.3 million in taxpayer money to fund the Council for fiscal year 1993. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that for the fiscal years 1994 to 2000, the Council will receive $15.4 million tax dollars annually (adjusted for inflation). The taxpayer bill for the Holocaust Museum between 1993 and 2000 will easily amount to at least $110 million. (Source: *Congressional Record - House*, June 16, 1992, pp. H 4742-4744.)

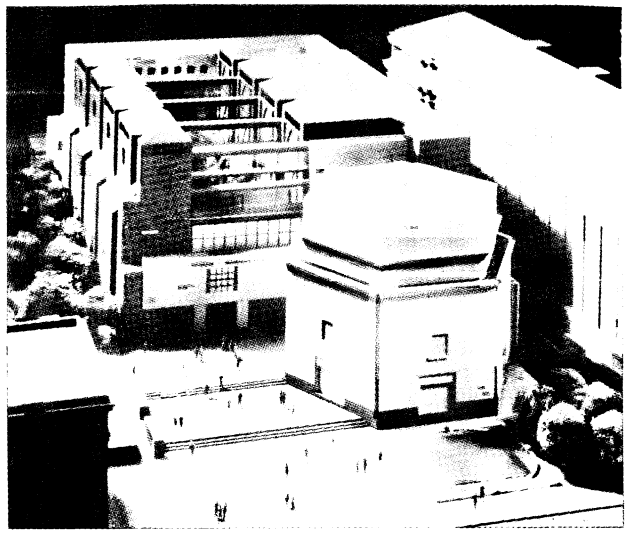
The Holocaust Museum's operating budget is expected to exceed that of the nearby Air and Space Museum, the most visited museum in the world.

Fundraising requires money, and the US Holocaust Council has been spending lots of it. In 1992 alone, the Council spent $4.3 million on fundraising activity. (Source: USHMC "Annual Report," January 1992.)

The Zionist Factor

The Museum is certain to be a major focus and tool of the Zionist and Holocaust lobbies. For example, on the second floor visitors will be shown a laudatory, emotional depiction of the founding of Israel (but nothing about the brutal Zionist dispossession of the native Palestinian Arabs).

Members of the US Holocaust Memorial Council, appointed by the President, include such notable apologists for Israel as former US congressman Stephen Solarz, US Senator Howard Metzenbaum, Abraham H. Foxman (national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith), and Elie Wiesel.



Model of the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, which opens in April in Washington, DC. In the foreground is the six-sided "Hall of Remembrance."

Underscoring the importance of the Museum for international Zionist interests, the World Jewish Congress (WJC) recently urged Pope Paul II to participate in the Museum's opening. WJC general secretary Rabbi Israel Singer met at the Vatican with the Pope on November 12.

The Pope expressed his appreciation for the invitation, but made no commitment, WJC president Edgar Bronfman told journalists in early December. "Certainly the whole Jewish world and, I'm sure, most of the rest of the world, would be very pleased if he could see his way through to

doing that," commented Bronfman.

(By the way, just who authorized the World Jewish Congress to intervene in this way?)

Inappropriate

As public opinion polls reflect, most Americans resent having tens of millions of their tax dollars spent on special-interest projects such as this Museum, particularly at a time of astronomical budget deficits.

Anyway, there is little need for yet another such memorial. As Rabbi Ephraim Buchwald has pointed out: "...Right now the priority [for American Jews] seems to be building Holocaust memorials. More than $500 million has already been pledged or spent to build 19 Holocaust memorials and 36 research centers or libraries in America. Some cities, like Los Angeles, have two or three competing Holocaust memorials..." (*Los Angeles Times*, April 28, 1992.)

The US Holocaust Museum is additionally inappropriate because it will "memorialize" non-Americans persecuted by other non-Americans. If any new memorial in the nation's capital is really justifiable, it might more appropriately be dedicated to the memory of dead American Indians or black slaves. Even an official US Museum dedicated to the victims of Communism would be more justifiable. (As historians acknowledge, the victims of Soviet dictator Stalin alone vastly outnumber those of Hitler.)

In a fundraising letter mailed out by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in 1991 and targeted to Jewish Americans, national campaign chairman Miles Lerman promised that the Museum "will not shrink from showing the failure of American leaders and those of other nations to act" to save Jews. The Museum, Lerman went on, will insure that "Children in Dubuque, families in Tucson, and school teachers in Atlanta will learn the history and the lessons of Auschwitz as thoroughly as they learn the history of their own communities."

Pseudo-Religious

Pointing up its pseudo-religious and emotional character, the Museum's foundation was laid over earth mixed with soil brought from the sites of Auschwitz, Bergen-Belsen and other former German concentration camps. The Museum's hexagonally shaped, 60-foot-h. gh, sky-lit "Hall of Remembrance" includes a chapel where visitors will be encouraged to pray and light candles.

"Holocaustomania"

It is becoming clear to more and more Americans that the campaign that Jewish American historian Alfred Lilienthal has very appropriately called "Holocaustomania" has terribly skewed our nation's sense of priorities. Today the Holocaust story is widely regarded as more sacred than the traditional religious faith of the great majority of Americans. Politicians and cultural watchdogs seem to regard vilification of Anne Frank, for example, as a greater outrage than a desecration of the Virgin Mary.

Revisionist Impact

Holocaust Revisionism's impact on the genesis of this Museum was confirmed in an article in *Regardie's*, an influential Washington, DC, business magazine. Writing in the November 1988 issue, Robert Greenberger reported:

> The impetus to build a Holocaust memorial emerged from that peculiar combination of idealism and political expediency that's the hallmark of American government. In 1977 Stuart Eizenstat, President Jimmy Carter's top domestic adviser, asked a member of his staff to study the feasibility of erecting a Holocaust memorial in Washington. Eizenstat, who is Jewish, says he was prompted by the growing audience for certain revisionist historians who were questioning whether the slaughter of European Jewry had actually occurred.

Continuing this tradition, an error-ridden article attacking Holocaust Revisionism appeared in the May 1992 issue of the Museum's glossy public relations newsletter. In the piece, prominent anti-Revisionist Deborah Lipstadt specifically attacked Revisionist activist Bradley Smith and his campus ad project. Public release of Lipstadt's new book, *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth*, is scheduled to coincide, appropriately enough, with the Museum's April opening.

Concerned Americans, including some Revisionist activists, plan to express their opposition to the Museum at a demonstration in Washington, DC, on the occasion of the April 22 dedication ceremony. The IHR also intends to mark this day with an appropriate response of its own.

Nothing better illustrates the triumph of expediency over principle in our nation's political and cultural life than this Museum. It will ultimately be remembered, not so much as a memorial to six million Holocaust victims, but rather as a costly and rather tacky monument to the enormous influence and power of the small minority group that pushed for it, and of the moral cowardice or venal indifference of the Senators and Congressional representatives who sanctioned it and appropriated the people's money to finance it.

— M. W.

"All great truths begin as blasphemies."

—George Bernard Shaw

The Essene Origins of Jesus' Teachings

MARTIN A. LARSON

I have long had a consuming interest in religion as a social phenomenon, especially since writing my doctoral thesis on Milton's theology in the 1920s. When leisure time became available to me in the 1950s, I plunged into a study of pre-Christian religions, of which I found there were several of great importance.

Dr. Martin Larson

Among the most significant were the Persian faith of Zoroastrianism, the Pythagorean faith of Greece, the Hindu and Buddhist systems of India, and the Isis-Osiris religion that arose in Egypt about 2,000 BC. Over the centuries, the Isis-Osiris religion gave rise to a variety of savior cults throughout the Greek and Roman worlds, at least three of which had large followings.

The result of my study was a book published in 1959, *The Religion of the Occident*, a work that required almost ten years of intensive research. A revised 725-page edition, with an introduction by Harry Elmer Barnes and an index, appeared later under the title *The Story of Christian Origins*. Issued by six different publishers, at least 50,000 copies of this work have been printed. (A fine soft-cover edition is still available from Village Press in Oklahoma.)

In this book I explain how an obscure Middle East cult could become the basis for Christianity, and how this dynamic new faith was able to largely replace the existing religions and become one of history's most powerful and durable institutions.

Spread of Savior Cults

In the centuries before the advent of Christianity, the official religions of deities such as Jupiter, Terminus, and the gods of Olympus that flourished in the ancient world were regarded by educated Greeks and Romans as little more than entertaining myths. Among the masses, however, the official religions had been replaced by a number of Oriental savior-cults that had spread so widely that they actually constituted the popular religion of the ancient world.

All of these were based upon belief in a great demigod who is born of a virgin, dies a sacrificial death, and, after arising from the grave, returns to the realms of glory. The blood and flesh of these saviors, which were symbolically ingested by their adherents in mystical and symbolical rituals, were believed to confer blessed immortality upon the partakers.

Of all the savior gods, Osiris was probably the most important. Isis, his sister (and wife), was worshiped as the supreme Mother Goddess, to whom prayers we were directed and who would confer everlasting glory upon the participants. In Rome alone, there were 58 magnificent temples honoring Isis.

Around 180 BC an obscure sect was founded in Palestine, the followers of which gradually separated themselves more and more from the ruling Sadducees and Pharisees. They dwelled by themselves in the desert, and after about 140 BC became more radical dissidents from Jewish law and practice. Over the years, they gradually absorbed elements from Zoroastrianism, the Pythagoreans, and the Buddhists.

Holy Ones

It was at about this time that these cultists became known as Essenes, or Holy Ones. In the years that followed, they organized themselves into a secret communal order that practiced celibacy and proclaimed an imminent kingdom of heaven on earth where only the saints would dwell, while all others would be consigned to eternal punishment.

With the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1947, knowledge concerning the Essenes broadened

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Martin A. Larson received his Ph.D. in English literature from the University of Michigan, and for a number of years taught at what are now Eastern Michigan University and the University of Idaho. He has been a member of the *Journal*'s Editorial Advisory Committee since 1980, and has addressed several IHR conferences. Dr. Larson is the author of more than 20 published books, including *The Essene-Christian Faith* (available from the IHR for $8.95 plus $2.00 shipping). He lives with his wife, Emma, in Phoenix.

The Roman Empire at its height in the 2nd century, AD.

and deepened. This new evidence strengthened my conviction that the Essene order had exerted a profound influence on the writers of the Christian gospels, especially the book of Luke.

Many Christian scholars believe that Jesus had been a member of the Essenes before the age of 30, when He emerged as a prominent speaker on the roads and byways of Palestine, proclaiming many of the order's doctrines.

That many passages in the Synoptic Gospels (of Matthew, Mark, and Luke) are similar to what is found in Essene literature is simply incontestable, and His denunciations of the Scribes and Pharisees are virtually identical.

This Essene connection helps us to better understand why the Christian gospel met with such wide and ready acceptance among the Greeks, Romans and other peoples living in the Mediterranean area at that time. Consistent with the tenets of similar savior cults, the followers of Jesus proclaimed that here, at last, was the real Son of God, who had died an atoning death for sinners, Whose blood and flesh were to be consumed in order to ensure a blessed immortality, and Whose gospel conferred joy and happiness upon untold millions living in hopeless poverty.

The old gods of Isis, Osiris and Serapis, Mithra (Mithras), Orpheus and Dionysus, and Cybele and Attis were soon forgotten, replaced by a human-divine Being Whose passion and death became an all-consuming reality for new converts throughout the then-civilized world.

Mithraism: Formidable Rival to Early Christianity

During the first two centuries of the Christian era, two competing religions that shared many similarities flourished in the Greco-Roman world: Christianity and Mithraism. For a time, the followers of Mithra outnumbered those of Christ, and it was not until the third century AD that Christianity clearly emerged as the dominant religion of the declining Roman empire.

Mithraism had its origins in the Zoroastrian religion of the ancient Aryan peoples of Persia (Iran) and India, which honored Mithra as a god. By the fifth century BC, Mithra had become the principal Persian deity. Closely associated with the sun, he was worshiped as the god of light and wisdom.

After entering the Roman world around the year 70 BC, the cult of Mithra quickly gained adherents. By the second century it had grown to be one of the great religions of the Roman empire, more widespread than Christianity. As late as 307

AD, the Emperor Diocletian consecrated a temple on the Danube River to Mithra, "Protector of the Empire."

Mithra in a typical representation, shown slaying the sacred bull from whose body came all the good things of earth.

Because Mithra (or Mithras in Latin and Greek) denounced social injustice and preached the brotherhood of man, Mithraism found widespread acceptance among slaves, the poor and the exploited. Many of its downtrodden devotees were willing to die for their faith.

The religion was also widespread in the mercantile class and, because Mithra taught the necessity of stable government, among civil servants. Emphasizing courage and military virtues, Mithraism had a particularly strong following in the Roman army, and soldiers regarded Mithra as the ideal comrade and fighter.

While its devotees included a number of Roman emperors and many senators, Mithraism remained most popular among the lower classes and among people of Semitic, "Syrian," and Near Eastern origin.

A fundamental feature of Mithraism was the dualistic struggle between the forces of good and evil. Mithra, who gave to his devotees hope of blessed immortality, represented the fearless antagonist of the powers of darkness. A central article of faith was the story of Mithra's capture and sacrifice of a sacred bull, from whose body sprang all the good things of the earth.

Mithraism was a demanding religion, which its followers took very seriously. Devotees were held to rigorous moral and ethical standards. Fasting and continence were strongly encouraged. Like the "soldier" of Christ, the "soldier" of Mithras regarded himself as a warrior on the side of good against evil. Its elaborate rites and ceremonies, which were restricted to men, took place in secret in impressive temples called Mithraeums, hundreds of which were established in Italy, Germany, Britain, France, Spain and northern Africa.

Reflecting common Oriental origins, Christianity and Mithraism shared many similarities in both doctrine and ritual. The followers of each creed shared belief in a great flood and a sacred ark, atoning sacrifice, immortality of the soul, a last judgment, the resurrection of the flesh, and the ultimate triumph of good over evil. In each religion, priests presided over rituals that made use of bells, candles and holy water. Devotees of Mithra took part in a sacred communion banquet of bread and water (and possibly wine)—a ceremony that paralleled the Christian Eucharist.

In *The Story of Christian Origins* (p. 184), Dr. Martin Larson compares the two great religions:

> Both taught almost identical doctrines concerning heaven and hell, the last judgment, and the immortality of the soul. Both practiced the same sacraments, those of baptism and communion of bread and wine. Regeneration through the second birth was a basic doctrine of both, and each had the same conception concerning the inter-relationship of their members—that all were mystical brethren. Each believed that its founder was mediator between God and man, that through him alone was salvation possible, and that he would be the final judge of all. Both taught the doctrine of primitive revelation. Both emphasized the constant warfare between good and evil, required abstinence and self-control, and accorded the highest honor to celibacy.

Even after they had become active competitors, Larson goes on to note, Christianity borrowed significant elements from Mithraism. In time, Christians made Sunday, which the apostolic church had never observed but which had always been sacred to the Mithraists, their holy day. Still later, they made the 25th of December, which had always been celebrated as the birthday of Mithra, the birthday of their Christ.

Mithraism was not able to compete successfully with Christianity, and it declined rapidly in the late third century AD. Why?

One major factor, it seems, was its attitude towards women. With its emphasis on masculine virtues, and with participation in its ceremonies restricted to men, Mithraism held little appeal for women, who were regarded as the source of dangerous erotic desire. Another, perhaps decisive reason was that, unlike Christianity, the followers of Mithra were not able to point to a historical god-man savior. Mithra was an obviously mythical figure.

As Christians gained greater power during the third century, they ruthlessly persecuted the devotees of Mithra (along with the followers of all other competing creeds), and by the fourth century Mithraism had all but entirely disappeared.

—M. W.

Alexander the Great and Darius —Kinsmen and Enemies

EDWARD LANGFORD

It is a very common error to regard the Greeks and Persians as having been diametrically opposed peoples in history. This common misconception arises from the fact that the ancient Greeks were domiciled in Europe, and the ancient Persians in Asia, and because of the geographical distinctness of their place of residence it has been easy to assume wide differences in character and ethnic type between the two. Nothing could be further from the truth. The terms Asian and European meant little in history, for over large areas of Asia a culture and people prevailed who were closely related to the cultures and people of Europe. Thus the concept of geographical distinction between Europe and Asia should not be applied casually to the history of mankind.

If we assume a common Indo-European homeland in the area north of the Caucasus, and in modern Ukraine, then it will be readily seen that the ancient Greeks were an off-shoot of the Indo-European peoples who migrated westward into Europe, while the people of ancient Persia (modern day Iran) were a branch of the same family who moved south and south-east, instead, and established for themselves and their Parthian and Median kinsmen, a vast empire dominating the Middle East.

In appearance, too, the Greeks and true Persians were almost identical, it would seem. From statues and sculptures and coins, as well as from contemporary comment, we know both to have been long-headed, clean-featured, of fair coloring and ruddy complexion. Of these two branches of the Indo-European people, the Greeks were perhaps the more junior, and certainly, because possibly of the intricate nature of the Greek terrain, subdivided into a multitude of islands and valleys divided by mountain ranges, the Greeks were slower in uniting politically, and in imperial or territorial expansion.

Thus it was the Persians, who having established themselves over a vast variety of nations and peoples of different origins, who moved westward into Europe, and threatened to establish their rule over the peoples of Ancient Greece also, long before the Greeks had considered the possibility of military expansion eastward into Asia. Thus we read of the epic battle of Thermopylae, and the great accompanying sea battle in which the Greeks halted the Persian advance into their homeland. Later, as Persian control over their rambling and diverse empire began to weaken, Alexander the Great led a small army of highly disciplined Macedonian Greeks into Asia, and overran and destroyed the remains of the Persian dynasty, which had by then lost its ethnic cohesion.

Left: A Persian Warrior.
Right: Arsaces XX, King of the Parthians 58-40 BC. (From a Persian coin.)

Because of their imperial achievements in the vast expanses of Asia, the Persians are not known for their democratic ways, as were the Greeks, but there is evidence that the first Persian nations who moved south over the Caucasus practiced the traditional Indo-European democratic system until their conquests converted them into feudal overlords. Certainly they praised learning, the arts, truth and bravery, which may be described as the ideal of the Greeks, and Persian children were taught to stem evil by "thought, word and deed." The Greeks themselves praised the Persians as noblest amongst their enemies.

We see, therefore, in the combat between Greeks and Persians, the warring of two civilized and noble peoples, who in turn were closely related in blood. How often has the history of the world been analyzed in these terms! Why do neighbor and kinsman always fight neighbor and kinsman, and the more progressive seek always to destroy the equally advanced?

Edward Langford is the pen name of a historian and anthropologist who holds a doctoral degree in anthropology. He is the author of numerous articles dealing with history, and several books on anthropology.

A Powerful Indictment of America's Failed Racial Policy

Paved With Good Intentions: The Failure of Race Relations in Contemporary America, by Jared Taylor. New York: Carroll & Graf, 1992. Hardcover. 416 pages. Notes. Index. ISBN: 0-88184-866-2. (Available from the IHR for $22.95, plus $2 shipping.)

Reviewed by Charles Stanwood

During the 1950s and 1960s, America's black civil rights leaders, with support from liberal politicians and the most influential molders of public opinion, pressed hard for "non-discrimination" in voting, education, housing, and employment opportunity. Equal opportunity, it was argued, would inevitably lead to equal social-economic results. Upholding the standard of a "color-blind" constitution, this movement succeeded in anchoring its demands in law, including the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the 1968 Open Housing Act.

When equal opportunity failed to bring the hoped-for results, America's political and cultural leaders abandoned their original goal of color-blind "non-discrimination." Armed with new state and federal laws, key court decisions and a network of administrative guidelines and regulations, they instead fashioned a new social order based on racial preferences for non-whites and proportional distribution of benefits among ethnic (and now gender and linguistic) groups. New theories of "compensatory justice" have been invoked to provide a philosophical gloss for this revolution in policy.

Moreover, as author Jared Taylor graphically relates in this meticulously documented, closely argued and powerfully written review of the lamentable state of race relations in America, a system of "prevailing taboos" has been allowed to evolve, a dangerous consequence of which is that honest and intelligent discussion of race and related issues has largely been proscribed.

Boldly defying this proscription, Taylor has produced the first book in decades issued by a mainstream publisher that forthrightly confronts the profound failure of America's racial policy. In his introduction to this damning indictment, the author sets the tone of *Paved with Good Intentions*:

> Race is the great American dilemma. This has always been so, and is likely to remain so... In our multicultural society, race lurks just below the surface of much that is not explicitly racial... Race is the fearful question that looms behind every social problem in America.
>
> Almost from its opening pages this book casts doubt on the basic assumptions about race and society that have driven social policy for decades. In attempting to show how mistaken assumptions begot mistaken policy, it has been necessary to show just how miserably those policies have failed.

In the pages that follow, Taylor spares no words in portraying the harsh reality. "Hideous things are happening in our country," he writes. "Millions of Americans — many of them black — live in conditions of violence and squalor that would shame the rulers of Third World nations."

What's worse, he goes on, in spite of billions of dollars and countless pledges by platoons of politicians, conditions have actually deteriorated in recent decades. A large proportion of America's black population is much worse off today than it was during the pre-civil rights era. Over the past 40 years, the lifting of social or institutional restraints on blacks has coincided with a drastic worsening of their condition.

Grim Figures

Citing an impressive — even numbing — array of facts and figures, *Paved With Good Intentions* thoroughly documents the extent of this deterioration, and the yawning gap between black and white America. A few examples:

- While blacks make up only twelve percent of the population, they commit 60 percent of the murders and over half of all rapes and robberies.
- One of four black men in their twenties is either in jail, on parole, or on probation. In Washington, DC, 85 percent of black males are arrested during their lifetime.
- Black babies are twice as likely to die in their first year as white infants.
- Blacks are more than four and a half times as

Charles Stanwood is the pen name of an educator who holds a Ph.D. in History. He has taught at the college level at institutions in the West and Midwest. Author, co-author, and contributor to nine books and monographs, his articles and reviews have appeared in a wide range of scholarly American periodicals.

likely than whites to be on public assistance.

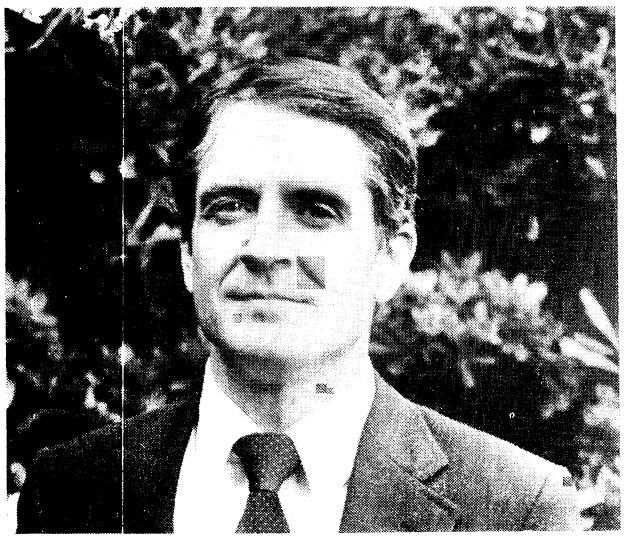
• Over the last four decades, the institution of marriage has virtually disappeared among blacks. In 1950, when discriminatory "Jim Crow" laws prevailed in many states, 52 percent of black children were living with both parents. By the 1980s, this figure had fallen to just six percent. Two-thirds of all black children are now born out of wedlock. (The rate for whites is 19 percent.)

• Around a billion dollars a year is spent treating gun-shot wounds in America's inner cities. Blacks are ten times more likely than whites to require emergency-room treatment for the effects of cocaine abuse.

• Between 1985 and 1990, the rate of syphilis infection among blacks increased by 150 percent, while it decreased by half among whites. Nationwide, blacks are fifty times more likely to have syphilis than are whites.

• AIDS is increasingly becoming a disease of blacks and Hispanics. By the end of 1991, blacks were 3.6 times more likely than whites to have the disease. Hispanics were 2.9 times more likely. In some inner-city areas, health conditions now mirror those prevailing in many parts of Africa.

• Black men between the ages of 15 and 24 are now nearly nine times as likely to kill each other as are whites of the same age, and homicide has become the leading cause of death for black men between ages 15 and 44. In Harlem, there are so many killings that a black man living there is less likely to reach age 65 than is a man living in Bangladesh.



Jared Taylor

Interracial crime rates show a similarly stark asymmetry. When whites commit crimes of violence, they choose black victims 2.4 percent of the time. In contrast, blacks select white victims in over half of the crimes they commit. Blacks are 325 times more likely to engage in gang attacks on whites than whites are to take part in pack assaults against blacks. Interracial rape is overwhelmingly black on white. Analysis of recent crime statistics reveals that black men rape white women 30 times more often than white men rape black women.

"Hate Crimes"

Even in the special case of "hate crimes" — a new category invented in the late 1980s to track "abuse" of ethnic and gender groups, and which was supposed to disclose widespread discrimination against blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and homosexuals by white males — whites are victimized much more often than are blacks. Observes Taylor: "The fact that blacks are far more likely to commit 'hate crimes' than whites is a fact for which there is simply no room in the conventional view of how American society works."

Institutionalized Hypocrisy

A good portion of this book is devoted to the hypocritical double standard on matters of race that has taken root in our society. "There are now many things that whites may not do but that are tolerated and even encouraged among blacks," he writes. "We have double standards in politics, in school, at work, in the press, even in our speech. Many Americans are reluctant to acknowledge these double standards."

The author details how the national news media deliberately distorts reality by failing accurately to report black-on-white crime. The relatively rare instances of racially motivated white-on-black crime are often seized upon and sensationally blown out of all proportion. On the other hand, crime against whites is largely ignored or vastly under-reported. This may help explain why whites have not organized protests, or sought revenge, for attacks against co-racialists committed by blacks and other non-whites.

"...One of the most striking — and destructive — examples of the way the media handle news about race was the Rodney King affair," Taylor contends. "It is not an exaggeration to say that the coverage of this incident was so slanted as to be a major cause of the riots that later rocked Los Angeles."

America's entertainment media engages in anti-white racist stereotyping. On television and in motion pictures, blacks are rarely portrayed as bad guys, while white businessmen are routinely depicted as villains.

School textbooks similarly reinforce the notion that wicked whites are responsible for black poverty and lawlessness. They present a racially skewed picture of America, Taylor writes, one that exaggerates non-white contributions to society while

playing down those of whites.

Whereas whites are forbidden to think in terms of racial identity, "blacks are encouraged to identify with their racial 'brothers,' to promote 'black consciousness,' and to see themselves as a group defined clearly by race." One consequence of this is that black jurors are less and less likely to convict black defendants, even in cases where the evidence against the accused is overwhelming. This is especially true in cases where the victims of crime are white.

"Many whites," Taylor contends, "thunder against the faintest trace of white racism, while they ignore the blatant racial excesses of blacks. The have convinced themselves that blacks cannot get ahead without handouts and special treatment. By exempting blacks from individual responsibility, they treat them as vassals."

Predictably, black-white relations have deteriorated, and whatever sense of community may have existed in the past seems largely to have evaporated. The sometimes euphoric confidence of the 1960s about the future of race relations in the US has given way to a national mood approaching despair.

All this has become possible, concludes Taylor, because "whites have stripped themselves of collective racial consciousness. They do not see themselves along racial lines."

White Racism to Blame?

The familiar explanation for black failure — repeated endlessly in motion pictures, newspapers, magazines, and by political and educational leaders — is lingering white racism. As Taylor stresses:

> Americans are so accustomed to hearing — and repeating — this view that they scarcely bother to think what it means. It means, essentially, that white people, not blacks, are responsible for black behavior. It implies that blacks are helpless and cannot make progress unless whites transform themselves.
>
> Do blacks drop out of school? Teachers are insensitive to their needs. Do black women have children out of wedlock? Slavery broke up the black family. Are blacks more likely than whites to commit crimes? Oppression and poverty explain it. Are ghetto blacks unemployed? White businesses are prejudiced against them. Are blacks more likely to be drug addicts? They are frustrated by white society... There is scarcely any form of failure that cannot, in some way, be laid at the feet of racist white people.
>
> This kind of thinking denies that blacks should be expected to take responsibility for their own actions. More subtly, it suggests that they cannot do so.

Taylor marshals an army of facts to explode the myth that whites are to blame for the problems that plague black America. In fact, he documents, blacks and whites with similar backgrounds and educational levels are doing about equally well. Although the general public is unaware of these facts, studies reveal that black women, for example, earn more than white women with equal qualifications. Blacks holding doctoral degrees make as much or more than comparably educated whites. Young black couples who manage to remain married have family incomes almost identical to those of white couples. In families where both spouses are college educated and both work, black families generally make more than white families.

In the area of criminal justice, the comparison is instructive. Contrary to what the public has been led to believe, black police officers are "more active disciplinarians" who are "more likely to make arrests." In fact, Taylor goes on, "black policemen are more likely to shoot blacks than white police are," and black judges often deal out harsher sentences to black criminals than do their white counterparts.

The figures on the death penalty do not support often-repeated charges of "institutional racism." Whites convicted of murder are more likely to receive the death penalty than black murderers. Whites who kill other whites are more likely to be executed than are blacks who kill whites.

Virtually every study comparing like groups of blacks and whites has arrived at similar findings.

"Affirmative Action"

The two long chapters devoted to a discussion of "affirmative action" are among the best in this outstanding book. Although this ambiguous term first cropped up in a 1961 executive order by President Kennedy, it was the Nixon administration that really institutionalized "affirmative action" policies. The author reveals that after "equal opportunity" legislation failed to lead to equal results, the elites in control of government, big business and education agreed to lower standards and devised a race-based point system. In every sector of American life, whites — and especially white males — are officially discriminated against. "'Civil rights' now means special treatment for blacks, the meaning of 'equal opportunity' has been neatly reversed, and 'affirmative action' is a euphemism for officially sanctioned racial discrimination." Today, writes Taylor, "essentially any nonwhite can get preference, including recent immigrants." Nowhere is this more true than on the campuses of our colleges and universities, where preferential treatment for non-whites has become the operating norm.

"Sensitivity training" designed to defuse white resentment against manifestly unfair practices in access, hiring, and promotion is now obligatory in government, business, and education. While blacks

are openly encouraged to act in their own interests, "whites, on the other hand, are expected to support, or at least remain silent about, a system that discriminates against them." As the author goes on to note, "one of the great, unwritten rules of race relations in America today" is that "affirmative action has lowered employment and admission standards for non-whites all across America, but everyone must pretend not to have noticed."

High Price

The United States is paying a frightfully heavy price for all this. For example, Taylor discovered that only 14 percent of Fortune 500 companies confess that they now hire new personnel strictly on the basis of merit. The author cites report after report documenting how less-qualified blacks are being admitted to, and graduated by, colleges and graduate schools — including medical and law schools — and then hired by police and fire departments, other government agencies, and private business firms. Around half of the "black middle class" is employed by government. Those in business serve often as affirmative action/equal opportunity *apparatchiks*, or they are carried along, with white co-workers taking up the slack (though without extra compensation). The double standard prevailing throughout American education should be regarded as a national scandal. All this has undoubtedly affected the morale of conscientious and hardworking Americans, who are understandably ever more cynical about the nation's political and cultural institutions and leaders.

If not white racism, what then accounts for the disparity in black-white performance and lifestyle, and the calamitous state of black America? The answer, Taylor explains, "is that the black population is not identical to the white population."

While carefully avoiding any exploration of the thorny and highly emotion-charged question of racial differences, he does muse at one point:

> If whites are not holding blacks down, it might mean that they [blacks] have arisen as far as their inherent limitations permit. The possibility of black inferiority is the unacknowledged goblin that lurks in the background of every attempt to explain black failure. Part of the shrillness with which white racism is denounced stems from the belief that any letup in the struggle against it might leave room for a theory that is too dangerous to be contemplated.

Courage to Face Facts Needed

Given the grim reality of racial relations in America, what, then, is to be done?

"The first step in halting black decline," Taylor insists, "is to throw out the deadly equation of Black Failure = White Guilt. Black shakedown artists and white guilt mongers alike must be exposed as the dangerous frauds they are."

Secondly, he argues, the reproduction of the underclass (white as well as black) should no longer be subsidized by society's productive element. At a minimum, he recommends that the government should provide free contraceptives and abortions for poor women, and require some welfare recipients to use the Norplant contraceptive device, which prevents pregnancy for up to five years. Here Taylor echoes the arguments made against "legal theft" by the brilliant 19th-century French political economist, Frédéric Bastiat.

In any case, Taylor argues, only by confronting the true dimensions of a failed policy can we hope to resolve the many daunting problems that are its consequence. He writes:

> One hundred thirty years ago, this nation very nearly tore itself apart because of race. It could do so again. Policies based on white guilt and reverse racism have failed. Policies based on the denial of individual responsibility have failed. We must have the courage to admit that they have failed, and forge new policies that will succeed.

For producing this wise, disturbing and even enraging examination of the most crucial issue facing our nation, Jared Taylor deserves the thanks of every American who cares about the future. (The book's New York publisher, Carroll & Graf, likewise deserves praise for its courage in daring to issue this bold volume, and for committing substantial funds to promote it.)

If any single book can re-open an honest debate on race relations in America, and motivate concerned and thoughtful (but now silent) Americans, it is *Paved With Good Intentions*.

Taylor's *Paved With Good Intentions* is available from the IHR for $22.95, plus $3 shipping. Please see the ad on page 47.

Portent?

"Events [in Oregon] that might have been thought of as anomalies a year ago are feared these days as portents of a new order: in October, Phil Stanford, the *Oregonian's* watered-down Jimmy Breslin, suggested there may be something to the claim, made at a local lecture by a writer named David Irving, that the Holocaust is a myth."

—Robert Sullivan, "Postcard from Oregon," *New Yorker*, Nov. 9, 1992, p. 79.

Monumental Work Sets Record Straight on Palestine-Israel Issue

Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem, by Issa Nakhleh. New York: Intercontinental Books, 1991. Hardcover. Two volumes (8 1/2 x 11 inch format). 1,180 pages. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. ISBN 0 9622881 1 3. (Available from the IHR: $69, plus $5 shipping.)

Reviewed by Robert John

At a meeting with Daniel Patrick Moynihan in the mid-1970s, when he was serving as US ambassador to the United Nations, I presented him with volume I of *The Palestine Diary*, which I had written and published in 1970 with the assistance of Sami Hadawi. Moynihan subsequently invited me back to his office at the US Mission to discuss the situation in Lebanon. The ambassador, now senior US senator from New York (and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee), lived up to his Irish ancestry by his openness to discussion and good humor.

He seemingly could not resist telling me about an unnamed Brooklyn congressman (probably Hugh Carey) who had developed a system for re-election that returned him to Washington again and again. Every time an election was coming up, he had his agent book speaking engagements for him at all the synagogues in his district. Wearing a skullcap, at each visit he would declare how much he had done for Israel, and how much more needed to be done. Invariably, he was returned with a comfortable majority. That is, until the last time he ran. In spite of adherence to this successful routine, his usual margin of victory was sharply reduced. He ordered an inquiry. Finding: a large number of Arabs had moved into his district!

A Perennial Affair

It has long been the practice for American political candidates to cultivate supporters of the state of Israel, bidding for votes and campaign contributions. Thus, in a speech to a Jewish audience just before the 1992 presidential election, candidate Bill Clinton sought their support by criticizing President Bush for putting pressure on Israel. Bush was temporarily withholding a $10 billion loan guarantee for new housing for Jewish immigrants from Russia as a means of inducing Israel to take part in peace negotiations with its Arab neighbors. Clinton further promised that, if elected, he would review the conviction and sentence of Jonathan Pollard, the US government official found guilty of spying for Israel. Clinton's hint of a presidential pardon is reminiscent of one given three decades earlier by President Kennedy. Following his election, he pardoned Hank Greenspun, a publicity agent for the gangster "Bugsy" Siegel who had been convicted of stealing weapons from a US Navy weapons depot and shipping them to Israel.)

As for Al Gore, I offer Gore Vidal, the erudite historian and social critic, and a distant relative of the vice president, who wrote:

> The office of vice-president is now the preserve of the Israeli lobby, and Gore will continue the Quayle tradition. After all, in the 1988 presidential primaries, Gore's campaign was largely paid for by The Lobby, whose point man was the ineffable *New Republic* publisher Mart Peretz (who boasted in *Spy* magazine that he'd written "Al's" speech at the Democratic convention). The alliance between a Pentagon-oriented southern politician (Gore has never voted against an appropriation for war) and the Israeli lobby was a not unnatural one in the days of the Cold War. But no longer. Imagine if a Roman Catholic lobby were in place to siphon off billions of federal dollars to bail out the truly broke Vatican, while covertly supporting the terrorism of, say, the Irish Republican

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Robert John is a diplomatic historian and policy analyst. He is co-author of *The Palestine Diary* (New York: New World Press, 1970, 2 volumes, with a foreword by Arnold Toynbee), and author of *Behind the Balfour Declaration: The Hidden Origins of Today's Mideast Crisis* (IHR, 1988). [Available from the IHR for $8 plus $2 shipping. A portion of this book was first presented as paper at the Fifth IHR Conference in 1983.] He has been a US correspondent for the monthly *Middle East International*.

Dr. John studied at University of London King's College, and Law at London's Middle Temple, Inns of Court. He was elected a constituency chairman of the British Conservative Party, but resigned over the policy of war against Egypt in 1956. In the United States he has studied at the Hoover Institution, has written on Middle East policy-making in the United Nations Organization, and has made a special study of the history of US foreign relations. In the mid-1970s he studied medicine and then psychiatry. He is a member of several professional organizations, including the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

The delegation of the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine to the United Nations, 1947. Issa Nakhleh, author of *The Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem*, is at the left. For years the primary representative of the Palestinian people, the committee has been superseded by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

> Army. I don't think the Godly (non-Catholic) would like this, while the Manly would be in court. Once selected by Clinton, Gore made his first speech to AIPAC [American-Israel Public Affairs Committee], where he groveled without shame. He was there to get money for services rendered; and on offer. Happily, the new Israeli prime minister, Rabin, has just given the American Israeli lobby hell on the ground that their crude buying of senators in order to put the legislative against the executive branch might start a backlash among even the densest goyim. Henceforth, the Israeli command post will not be the senate but the vice-president's office. (*GQ*, Nov. 1992, p. 230.)

Nor have most Republican candidates and office-holders been any better than Democrats in paramount support of Israel's interests. The recent exposure of David Steiner, president of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, in which Steiner boasted during a secretly taped telephone conversation of having cut a deal with Secretary of State James Baker to get Israel "$1 billion and other goodies that people don't even know about," was just another pro-Israel action perpetrated under the Reagan and Bush administrations. There was general support for Israel's invasion and occupation of Lebanon, collusion in the Israeli-orchestrated Iran-Contra scandal, and the continual extraction of billions of dollars from American taxpayers, poured annually into Israeli coffers. Steiner, who was obliged to resign after his taped conversation was made public, also told a prospective contributor that AIPAC was busily negotiating with the Clinton camp for a pro-Israel secretary of state and a pro-Israel national security adviser to the president. As *New York Times* writer Thomas Friedman noted in his report on the Steiner affair, AIPAC has justifiably been "considered the most powerful lobby in Washington." (*NYT*, Nov. 5, 1992, p. A24.)

Diplomacy and 'Making Facts'

This is the reality of more than a half-century of American policy with regard to Palestine and Israel. While president after president has strutted the international stage talking of human rights, generations of Palestinians have suffered from these perennial behind-the-scenes shifters of the American political theater. As Issa Nakhleh writes in his *Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem*:

> America has been reduced in its Middle East policy to something like a quasi-colony of the Zionist State... The strength of organized American Jewry has left a list of patriotic American Senators and Congressmen [whom he names] who were silenced or politically destroyed by the Zionists.

Mr. Nakhleh is a gentleman and a diplomat, known to generations of UN delegations, as I can testify. I have recounted my meeting with him and Mr. Malik of the USSR during the 1973 Yom

Kippur war. (See: R. John, *Behind the Balfour Declaration*, pp. 19-20.) [Nakhleh spoke at the Third IHR Conference in 1981. His "Memorandum to the President" was published in the Fall 1982 IHR *Journal*.]

Mr. Nakhleh's advocacy of Palestinian rights spans the period from the last days of British rule, when he studied law in London at Lincoln's Inn, to the present. Throughout these years, he has represented the diplomatic position of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee. Mr. Nakhleh toiled patiently in that diplomatic milieu of black coat and striped trousers, conforming to the legacy of League of Nations Geneva, British White Papers, Royal Commissions, commissions of inquiry, United Nations reports, and resolution after ineffective UN resolution on Palestine, expecting "the democracies" to support their proclaimed ideals of equal rights and impartial justice.

In contrast to the tradition of formal negotiations and compromise of diplomacy and international law is the Zionism of *Realpolitik*. They call it "making facts." It is the attainment of political and territorial ends by action, not talk. It has had great success, and that success has produced imitation in contemporary international affairs, and American political-military policy.

The *Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem* includes documentation of the process of "making facts" and its successes, terrible as the "facts" and successes have often been. Keyed to chapter-length expositions, the *Encyclopedia* documents the expulsion and deportations of Palestinians. eyewitness accounts of massacres, looting, pillaging, and expropriation of property, and the obliteration of dozens of Arab villages from the face of the earth and from maps. The successful blitzkrieg of the 1967 Six Day War took territory, a fact. Palestinian refugee camps bombed with planes and napalm "Made in the USA" are facts. Israeli concentration camps and torture of prisoners, crimes against Palestinian women, and Israeli piracy are facts of Zionist policy.

"Making facts" continues with state building of new Jewish settlements on Arab land in the "Occupied Territories," subsidized and supported by loans of $10 billion guaranteed by the good faith and credit of the American people pledged by their president and Congress. The deportation without trial of 400 Muslim Palestinians just before Christmas 1992 was a violation of international law and convention, but the Israeli ambassador to the US said he had been assured by the State Department, "at a very high level," that "in no case" would the Security Council be allowed to approve a resolution leading to anti-Israel sanctions. (*New York Times*, Jan. 10, 1992, p. A10). No wonder many Islamic fundamentalists call the United States the "Great Satan."

The *Encyclopedia* meticulously documents the bloody record of Zionist leaders such as Menachem Begin, the Deir Yasin killer; Yitzhak Shamir, an assassin of Red Cross peace envoy Count Folke Bernadotte; Ariel Sharon, the presiding officer of the Sabra and Shatila massacres; or Yitzhak Rabin and his policy of child murder and bone-breaking in the *Intifada*. The *Encyclopedia* compares the American, British, and French furor at German Nazi hostile acts against the Jews during the 1930s, which helped to bring on the Second World War, with the response of Western governments to Israeli crimes against the Palestinians. "The victims are called terrorists, murderers and criminals and the real terrorists and war criminals are being received as respectable representatives of a democratic society," writes Nakhleh.

The author does not neglect the wider context of what might be termed, Nuremberg-style, "International Zionist Conspiracy and Aggression." He records the efforts of Zionist leaders for a worldwide economic boycott of Germany as soon as the National Socialists came to power, a sequence that I documented in 1970. (See: *The Palestine Diary*, New York: New World Press, 1970, Vol. 1, pp. 241-246.)

Nor does Nakhleh neglect Zionism's Jewish victims. In Chapter 35, "Zionist Crimes Against Jews," he tells the story of the conflict within Jewry, reminding us that the first political victim of the Zionist conspirators in America was a Jewish Republican, Congressman Julius Kahn. This chapter includes a section about Neturei Karta, or Friends of Jerusalem, a little-known movement of observant Jews who believe that "Zionists are the greatest enemies of the Jewish people." These pious adherents of Judaic principle insist that, according to the Torah (Jewish law), all land should be returned to the rightful owners, Jews are not permitted to shed blood, humiliate or dominate others, and that Israel has no right to speak in the name of Jews. Nowhere, declares Neturei Karta, do Jews live in greater danger and insecurity than in the Zionist state.

Toward Liberation

It has always disgusted me to see pictures of American presidents grinning and holding hands with Stalin, Mao, Tito, Ceausescu, Begin, Shamir, and their like; and revolted me to hear them talk of "human rights" while turning over our tax dollars to such mass murderers. In the same way I am disgusted to hear a British prime minister or UN ambassador press *on principle* a demand that Iraq compensate Kuwait for, in part, the effects of US bombing. (Kuwait was part of the littoral of pre-"Iraq" Mesopotamia.)

What about the principle of compensation to the Palestinians? Did not the Balfour Declaration, endorsed by the US Congress, pledge "that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and

religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine." If the Palestinians could enforce compensation for breach of contract, half of England, and New England, might be up for sale!

Beyond informing, the revelations in this revisionist work should inspire its readers to speak out knowledgeably and effectively — to friends, on radio and television talk shows, in letters to the editor, and in school and academic assignments — against further American complicity in Zionist violations of Palestinians' rights. The importance of the *Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem*, no less than its $69 price tag, suggests that readers should ask for its acquisition by libraries.

The establishment in 1948 of a "Jewish state" in Palestine was a phenomenal achievement. In fifty years from the first Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland, in 1897, attended by a small number of Jews who represented little more than themselves, the Zionist idea had captivated the majority of world Jewry, and devotees had enlisted in particular Britain, America and the United Nations to intervene in Palestine in its support. In the last fifty years, using the "Holocaust" in a system of repetitive reinforcement of behavior modification, a climate of opinion has been created in which criticism of Zionism-Israel may be denounced as "anti-Semitism," and the illusion of a moral duty to support Israel has been created. This support has been transmuted into a tribute of nearly $80 billion dollars' worth of aid from the United States, which continues to flow. (*New York Times*, Sept. 23, 1991). Germany's "restitution" payments to Jews and Israel have come to about $50 billion (at current exchange rates). Palestinians have received no compensation for their losses.

Like millions of other Palestinians, Issa Nakhleh is barred from returning to his homeland, while the earnings and credit of Americans subsidize the illegal settlement there of Jews from Russia, Ethiopia and elsewhere. May he live to see the day when the American people are liberated from this psychological warfare against their interests and the rights of Palestinians, when they insist on a government that stops all such foreign subsidies. Arnold Toynbee wrote in his foreword to *The Palestine Diary*, "If the American government were to be constrained by American public opinion to take a non-partisan line over Palestine, the situation in Palestine might quickly change for the better." It could lead to Nakhleh's return to his homeland, and the freeing of all its people.

"The greatest mistake is to imagine we never err."

—Thomas Carlyle.

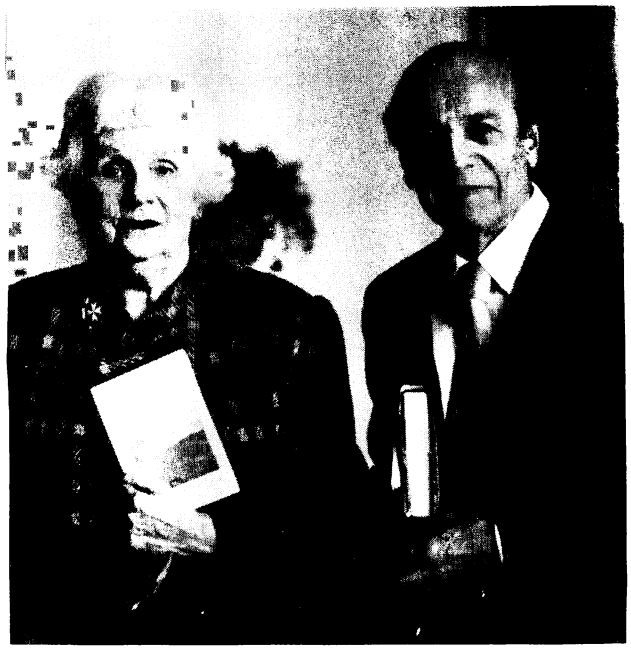
New Guide to the Holy Land Is Free of Usual Propaganda

Walking Beside Jesus in the Holy Land: An Illustrated Travel and Study Guide to the Holy Land, by Isabelle Bacon. Brattleboro, Vt.: Amana Books, 1992. Softcover. 161 pages. Illustrations, Maps. $10. ISBN 0 915597 53 5.

Reviewed by Robert John

Coming to New York from North Carolina, Isabelle Bacon founded a Holy Land Center to encourage understanding among Christians, Jews and Moslems on the basis of "common denominators." At a time when Golda Meir was declaring that there was no such thing as a Palestinian, Mrs. Bacon saved Palestinian artifacts, especially beautifully worked regional costumes of Palestinian women. These are now exhibited at the Peale Center for Christian Living in Pawling, New York.

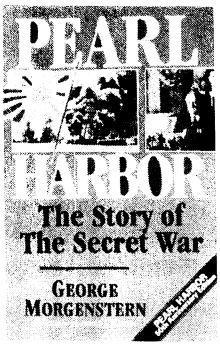
On her many visits to the Holy Land, Mrs. Bacon was often disturbed by the politicization of the commentaries of tour guides, as well as by their passing on misinformation, possibly unintentionally. She has produced this useful travel guide for believers. It is a "do it yourself" book with detailed information for the visitor on what to bring, what to see, with Scriptural references, by a knowledgeable and dedicated traveler. The guide and reader share a pure "Holy Land" spirit and love for its people.



Isabelle Bacon, holding a copy of her guide to the Holy Land, with Dr. Robert John at a meeting of Middle East specialists at the United Nations, December 23, 1992.

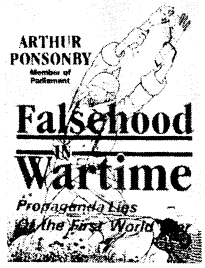
PEARL HARBOR
The Story of the Secret War
by George Morgenstern

Hailed by Revisionist giants Barnes, Beard, and Tansill when it appeared shortly after World War II, this classic remains unsurpassed as a one-volume treatment of America's Day of Infamy. Morgenstern's *Pearl Harbor* is the indispensable introduction to the question of who bears the blame for the Pearl Harbor surprise, and, more important, for America's entry through the "back door" into World War II. Attractive new IHR softcover edition with introduction by James J. Martin. 425 pp., index, biblio., maps, $14.95 + $2.50 shipping.



"The first casualty when war comes is truth"
–Senator Hiram Johnson, 1917

FALSEHOOD IN WARTIME by Arthur Ponsonby, M.P. First published in 1928, this trechant volume authoritatively debunks numerous atrocity lies fabricated and circulated about the Germans during World War I. Learn how professional liars – three decades before the Holocaust story – manufactured such fakes as a "German corpse factory," "the crucified Canadian," handless Belgian infants, and scores more with typewriter, scissors and paste to lead millions to misery, mutilation, and death. Lord Ponsonby's classic remains indispensable for anyone concerned to see through government and media lies today – and tomorrow. New softcover edition, 192 pp., $6.95 + $2 shipping from IHR.



"The consequences of Mr. Nakhleh's analysis are serious. If the government of Israel has committed even a fraction of the international crimes he describes, then virtually every high official in Israel from 1948 to the present is subject to prosecution as a war criminal." —John Quigley, Professor of International Law, The Ohio State University College of Law

Now, the Most Comprehensive, the Most Informative, the Most Compelling Indictment of Zionism Ever Published—

Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem

INDICTMENT? ENCYCLOPEDIA? Yes, this mammoth two-volume set (each page 8½ by 11 inches, 1,180 pages with photos) is *both* a scholarly reference work on the modern tragedy of Palestine and its people *and* an unsparing arraignment of Israel and Zionism for more than four decades of crimes against peace and against humanity.

Distinguished jurist, diplomat and scholar Issa Nakhleh, a Christian Palestinian (and speaker at IHR's Third International Revisionist Conference in 1981) has distilled a lifetime of study and advocacy into ***The Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem***—and his encyclopedia is more than just a dry, "objective" catalogue of names and places. Relying chiefly on Israeli and Western sources, ***The Encyclopedia*** bristles with facts, figures, photographs and excerpts from primary documents to make its case against Palestine's Zionist usurpers.

Marshaling the facts and the law, Nakhleh blasts every lie used by the Zionists and their sympathizers to legitimize their decades-long war of genocide against the Palestinians. Case by case, ***The Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem*** confronts Israeli crimes against the Palestinians. Among the forty chapter-length entries:

The Modern History of Palestine · Zionist Terrorism and Crimes in Palestine 1939-1948 · The Conspiracy to Expel and the Expulsion of Palestinian Arabs 1948-1950 · Massacres Committed by the Zionists · Erasing Arab Towns and Villages from the Map · The Desecration and Destruction of Christian and Muslim Holy Places · Israeli War Crimes · The Theft of Palestinian Lands and the Establishment of Jewish Settlements in the Occupied Territories · Israeli Concentration Camps and Prisons · The Torture of Palestinian Prisoners · Jewish Settler Terrorism · Zionist Crimes During the Intifada · Israeli War Crimes in Lebanon · Mossad Terrorism in Europe and the Middle East · Zionist Terrorism in the United States · Zionist Crimes against Jews · "The State of Israel No Fulfillment of Biblical Prophecy · The Solution to the Palestine Problem

Yes, the ***Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem*** reads like a "Nuremberg Trial" review of Israel and Zionism (without the gas chambers and lampshades). Its three indexes (subject, person, and Palestinian town and village)—80 pages in all—put the facts about Zionism and Palestine at the reader's fingertips, enabling ready reference to the people (including a rogues' gallery of Zionist war criminals and terrorists, from Ben-Gurion, Meir and Dayan to Begin, Kahane, Sharon, Shamir and Rabin), places and events that concern every American taxpayer.

The ***Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem*** is an indispensable source for the scholar, the student, and the concerned citizen. It's an arsenal of documented facts arguing *against* American support for the Zionist entity, bursting with ammunition for the term paper, thesis, letter to the editor or talk-show telephone call.

Issa Nakhleh is a graduate of the University of London and a member of the Palestine Bar. He has represented the Arab Higher Commission for Palestine in New York for 32 years, and delivered more than fifty speeches at the United Nations. His "Memorandum to the President," on Israel's genocidal war against Palestine, appeared in the Fall 1982 issue of *The Journal of Historical Review.*

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Letters

Not "Multicultural," But Accurate History

In "The Challenge of Multiculturalism" (Summer 1992), Samuel [Jared] Taylor makes some interesting points, but he seems to be arguing for a history not necessarily in accord with the facts. Would it serve US history to overlook Franklin Roosevelt's provocations leading to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor? Or the US role in the civilian bombings of Germany and Japan during the Second World War? How about our involvement in Vietnam?

Taken to its logical conclusion, this type of "history" must lead to a "my country, right or wrong" mindset. When this occurs, what use is the study of history in avoiding war? If history taught us that we have always been right and will always be right, then everyone who disagrees with us must be wrong, and therefore possibly liable to attack.

Furthermore, the more such distortion there is in the upper strata of society (that is, on the part of our leaders, historians and other supposedly learned people), the more dishonesty there is likely to be in the society at large. People may not be very smart, but they often know when they are being lied to. If, by sanctioning a biased view of history for political or social reasons, we give the impression that it is okay to lie to get what you want, then where is the line to be drawn?

This is not to say that are not national or cultural biases the way history is taught, or that there should not be any. Obviously, US history textbooks should treat Chinese history differently than Chinese history books do. The determining factor should be whether a person (white, black or yellow) or event (here or abroad) has had a significant impact on American life or thought. If so, that person or event should be recorded in US history books. By extension, then, history should be rewritten every once in a while, not only to keep it "current," but to make sure that the importance of the people and events covered is accurately reflected in the amount of coverage given. The goal is accuracy, not the furtherance of a socio-political agenda.

I do not deny that there should be a cultural element in the upbringing of our children, but I do not believe that it belongs in our history. I would like to see a separate branch of thought and study devoted to culture (including racial aspects), although this would be a mess to implement in today's multicultural society. The first goal, as I see it, should be to strengthen our own society. Only then will we be able to focus on increasing nationwide cultural awareness.

Neil Martin
Los Angeles, California

Reading Both Sides

Two years ago I was a big buff of First World War history, and came to the conclusion that Germany got a "bum rap" in that conflict. I had no special interest in the Second World War, and was convinced that the Germans got the licking they deserved. Now I'm not so sure about anything.

Having bought books from the IHR on several occasions, I am familiar with the "revisionist" side of the Holocaust debate. Until recently, though, I had not really read any "conventional" Holocaust literature, when I bought and read *Hasidic Tales of the Holocaust* by Yaffa Eliach, *Auschwitz and the Allies* by Martin Gilbert, *Auschwitz: True Tales from a Grotesque Land* by Sara Nomberg-Przytyk, and *Elie Wiesel: Messenger to All Humanity* by Robert McAfee Brown.

Two of these — the books by Nomberg-Przytyk and Brown — actually swayed me to the Revisionist view. The kicker in Nomberg-Przytyk's book is a quotation from Wiesel: "Some events do take place but are not true; others are, although they never occurred." (p. 166). [Nomberg-Przytyk's book was reviewed by Ted O'Keefe in the Fall 1986 *Journal*.]

Never in my life have I read a more ass-licking, self-pitying book as Brown's book about Wiesel. I had to force myself to finish reading it. Particularly striking are Brown's efforts early on in the book to promote the "Holocaust" as a sacred event that can properly be approached only with awe and humility through "survivor" testimony. Brown portrays Jews as entirely innocent martyrs throughout history, and concludes his book with an attack against Christianity. [Brown's book was reviewed by L. A. Rollins in the Fall 1985 *Journal*.]

G. H.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Fear of Complacency

Sincere congratulations on the latest [November] *IHR Newsletter*, and on your eminently successful Conference. My only caution against celebrating

hard-won revisionist successes is fear of overconfidence and complacency. We must be ever mindful that the opponents of truth and free speech do not play by the same rules as we do. Also, they are in control of most means of information and entertainment and (as Bradley Smith can attest) higher education. They wield the power of plutocrats.

C. H.
Troy, Michigan

More About the "Wilhelm Gustloff"

Concerning John Ries' article, "History's Greatest Naval Disaster" (*Journal*, Fall 1992): The photograph on page 373 does not show the *Wilhelm Gustloff* "before the war as a luxury liner." The dark line painted along the ship's side, as well as the less visible red cross on the smokestack, show it as a hospital ship. These markings are in accord with Geneva convention regulations. (The *Gustloff* served as a hospital ship between September 22, 1939, and November 20, 1940.)

This same photograph is reproduced on glossy paper in Heinz Schön's superbly documented and illustrated book *Die Gustloff Katastrophe* (Stuttgart: Motorbuch Verlag, 1984), where the red cross on the smokestack is much more visible. Heinz Schön, who was the *Gustloff*'s purser and survived the sinking, has authored several books on the life-saving mass evacuation of civilians across the Baltic Sea.

According to Schön, 1,252 people were rescued from the *Gustloff* sinking, whom he lists by name, and there were 5,348 victims. However, he allows for some more victims: people who had been smuggled aboard without being registered. Schön is said to own the most comprehensive private archive on the *Wilhelm Gustloff* and other "Kraft durch Freude" (KdF) ships.

Z. B.
Lerum, Sweden

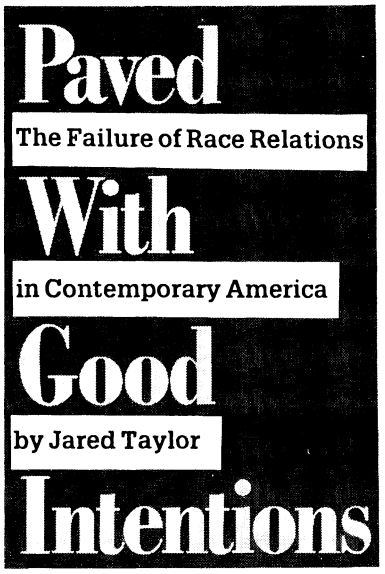
Revisionism and Anti-Semitism

What astonishes me most is the way that anti-Revisionists like to equate Holocaust Revisionism with anti-Semitism.

When a person who really hates Jews is confronted with the widely propagated figure of six million Holocaust victims, he cynically responds with something like "Six million? So what? Too bad they didn't get more of them."

By contrast, if Holocaust Revisionists are sincere and careful in their search for historical truth, and conclude that the number of Jewish

A BOLD BLOW AGAINST THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE



Timely, powerful, breathtaking. *This is a painful book to read, yet hard to put down. Its impact is profound. Let us hope that this important book does not itself become another victim of the conspiracy of silence, and that it gains the attention it deserves.*

—Richard J. Herrnstein
Professor of Psychology, Harvard University

THERE IS NO MORE COMPELLING ISSUE confronting Americans today than that of race. And yet there is no other issue in which the gap between private beliefs and public discussion is wider. Many Americans have succumbed to the notion that it is somehow wrong to be forthright about questions of race; that decent, intelligent people should not candidly discuss what's wrong; that the only acceptable debate must take place in an arena circumscribed by taboos.

Jared Taylor wants to reopen this debate. He believes that unless we can be forthright about race issues, unless we can ask the right questions and receive honest answers, we have little chance of solving the problem. And if we don't solve the problem, the race situation can only worsen.

This is the most important book about race relations in America to be published in a generation. It unflinchingly explores the failed consequences of laws and regulations that have turned the ideal of equal opportunity on its head, and it suggests approaches to festering social problems that today appear to be beyond our ability to remedy, or even grasp.

Paved With Good Intentions boldly argues that as long as whites are held chiefly responsible for the situation of blacks, policies such as affirmative action and quotas, perceived to penalize one group to reward another, will only make matters worse.

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victims of persecution is much smaller than what the public has been told, than this can hardly be regarded, in itself, as an expression of anti-Semitism. Although Revisionists take a stand against the official propaganda of the Establishment, this is not in itself anti-Jewish.

Every real friend of the Jews should appreciate the work of the Revisionists, while genuine anti-Semites ought to be disappointed because those who hate Jews would like the number of Jewish Holocaust victims to be a large as possible.

This is a very obvious observation, I would think. But it shows just how absurd I regard the spectacle that was set off by Faurisson's visit to Sweden in March [1992]. There must be a fanatic desire to hold on to the justification for the hatred that the anti-Revisionists have built up.

The way that the anti-Revisionists behave and express themselves shows very clearly that they foresee the imminent collapse of their ideology. It is most remarkable that this outlook, which cannot stand up to rational argument and is based only on hatred, has held up for as long as it has.

W. H.
Silver Spring, Maryland

Planting Seeds, Sticking to Facts

Revisionists who appear as guests on radio and television talk shows sometimes do not come across as well as they should because they allow our adversaries to dictate the pace of debate. This often consists of hysterics, such as loud shouting, threats, personal attacks against character, and so forth, with the host sometimes joining the fray.

Unfortunately, the Revisionist guest sometimes responds in kind. This is a mistake. The Revisionist view is one that must be conveyed in a calm and scholarly manner. We must always stand firmly on the facts as we know and uncover them.

We need never deviate from the plain truth. The burden of proof should be shifted to our Exterminationist adversaries. If they wish to scream the Holohoax line to the high heavens, let them. Then once they come back down off their emotional diatribe to a level suitable to calm discussion, hit them again with the facts.

We lose when we fight on their terms. I would prefer to see the Revisionist calmly conclude by thanking the host for the opportunity to appear as a guest, than to see him join in name calling and back biting.

We win when they refuse to answer the hard questions that can and should be asked, such as: Why have the Polish and Israeli governments drastically cut the figures of Auschwitz victims?, or, Why point to the "reconstructed" gas chambers in the Auschwitz main camp when the supposedly "real" ones are only a few kilometers away in Birkenau?

Mere emotionalism will never effectively refute undeniable fact. Let's stand on our scholarship, our facts.

Let's remember that it's not the host we're trying to win, but the television viewers at home. They are the final referees. The seeds of doubt, adequately planted and nurtured, will grow in the hearts and minds of those who regard themselves as members of the "silent majority."

H. F.
Louisville, Kentucky

New Threat to Free Speech Proposed in Australia

In my capacity as Secretary of the Australian Civil Liberties Union, I wish to let your readers know that Zionist-Jewish interests are attempting to introduce in this country a federal "Racial Vilification Law" under which those found guilty of disseminating "racist" words or literature would be liable to up to two years' imprisonment. This proposed legislation would criminalize "racist" remarks about the Holocaust.

The immediate target of this legislation is historian David Irving, who is planning to visit Australia in March 1993. He could likely be excluded from Australia on the basis of this law. The larger target is historical revisionism and people and organizations who are critical of Zionism.

To protest this proposed legislation, your readers should write to: Mr. Thani Nqayi, Principal Counsel, Human Rights Branch, Attorney General's Dept., Robert Garran Offices, Barton, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia.

Geoff. Muirden, Secretary
Australian Civil Liberties Union
283 Lygon Street
Carlton, Vic. 3053
Australia

The Editor welcomes letters from readers. Ideally, letters should be no more than about 500 words in length. We reserve the right to edit for style and space.

Wichita Area Readers

Readers in the Wichita area who are interested in meeting with other Revisionists, or who want to help get out the word, should write to:
P.O. Box 47111, Wichita, Kansas 67201

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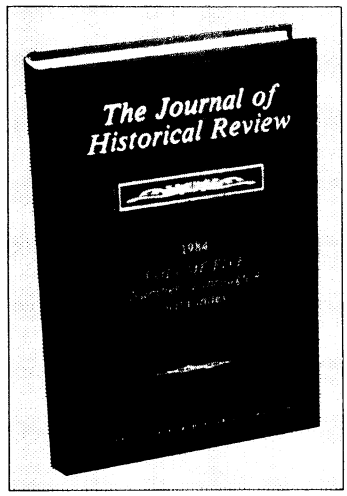

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JAMES J. MARTIN: The Dean of Historical Revisionism returns after a nine-year absence to dedicate the Eleventh to George Morgenstern, the *Chicago Tribune* editor and historian who wrote the first, and in many ways the best, book on FDR's "day of infamy" at Pearl Harbor. Dr. Martin gives his listeners not a lecture, but a seminar in the history of the rise of America's ill-starred interventionism in East Asia, 1898-1941, sparkling with dry wit, humane insight, and scholarly precision.

WILLIS CARTO, ERNST ZÜNDEL: IHR's founder introduces the video Ernst Zündel sent "just in case," (yes, once again our State Department was able to deny us our right to hear him), then the German-Canadian battler exults in his hard-won triumph (which saw Canada's highest tribunal strike down the obscure and obscurantist "false news" statute under which he was twice convicted for publishing a Revisionist book). Then Ernst thanks the many who supported him in so many ways, reaffirms his devotion to rehabilitating his German fatherland, looks ahead to the continuing struggle, and hails the coming, final victory. Includes Willis Carto presenting Ernst with the IHR's 1992 George Orwell Free Speech Award.

FRED LEUCHTER: America's leading expert in the design and operation of gas chambers, and the author of the earth-shaking technical study that smashed the Auschwitz gassing lie, describes his own "botched execution" at the hands of Zionist terrorists and their cat's-paws in America: how he licked their efforts to rob him of his freedom, how he's fighting their campaign to steal his livelihood, and the inside story of his unlawful arrest and expulsion from Great Britain.

KIRK LYONS: The U.S.A.'s counterpart to Ernst Zündel's battling barrister, Doug Christie, attorney Lyons describes his defense of Fred Leuchter, then outlines what's needed to organize a great legal counteroffensive against the enemies of freedom and truth. A rousing call to arms from America's foremost legal defender of the "politically incorrect." Leuchter and Lyons on one tape.

TED O'KEEFE: IHR editor O'Keefe tells how Holocaust survivor Mel Mermelstein, self-styled "best witness" to the Auschwitz gas chambers, was whipped on the law and the facts in Los Angeles Superior Court in September 1991, ending his ten-year campaign to bankrupt the IHR. O'Keefe tells how he gathered and evaluated the crucial evidence under the direction of defense attorneys Mark Lane and Bill Hulsy, then supplies the hilarious details of how "eyewitness" Mermelstein's libel and conspiracy suit collapsed before the horrified eyes of his high-priced Jewish lawyers as his credibility crumbled on the witness stand.

BRADLEY SMITH: Longtime director of IHR's media outreach campaign, and organizer of last year's immensely successful project to alert campuses across America to the case against the "Holocaust," Bradley Smith has never been in better form as he tells what *really* prompted him to go with full-page ads in college newspapers, and what it takes to be a full-time Holocaust Revisionist, at home and over the airwaves. You'll laugh and learn as Brad recalls Robert Faurisson's frank assessment of him as an American intellectual, and advances his own proposals for artistic tributes to Holocausters Marvin Hier and Simon Wiesenthal. Great fun!

DAVID COLE: A 23-year-old American Jewish Revisionist tells how he came, first to doubt and then to challenge, the gas-chamber stories. The young movie-maker who filmed and produced Brad Smith's video interview with Mark Lane and appeared with Mark Weber on the nationally televised Montel Williams Show) recounts his recent trip to gather material for a film documentary on Auschwitz (where Ernst Zündel was his guide), above all his extraordinarily revealing, filmed interview with the research director of the Auschwitz State Museum, Franciszek Piper. Moving, informative, sensational! Smith and Cole on one tape.

JEROME BRENTAR: Jerry Brentar, the most valiant and persistent defender of John Demjanjuk, discusses, for the first time before an IHR audience, his *own* role in fighting and exposing the OSI-Israeli-Soviet frame-up of the Ukrainian-American falsely convicted in Jerusalem as "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka. Jerry tells of his search for evidence on three continents; his personal experience with the skullduggery and treachery of the OSI; his 1988 "expulsion" from George Bush's presidential campaign; and his key part in educating Demjanjuk defenders like Congressman Jim Traficant (D-OH), and journalist and presidential candidate Pat Buchanan.

AHMED RAMI: The gallant Moroccan officer in exile who has become a radio apostle of Revisionism in Sweden greets the conference in French, then Robert Faurisson reads (and comments) on Rami's lecture in English. Rami tells of his trial, conviction, and jail sentence for "lack of respect" for Jews in Sweden, and how he turned his time in prison into a Revisionist seminar for guards and inmates alike. He and Dr. Faurisson give a witty rendering of Faurisson's adventure in Sweden, then Rami offers an Arab and Islamic perspective on the Holocaust, as well as experienced advice on using mass media in the battle of ideas.

WOLF R. HESS: The son of Rudolf Hess, the twentieth century's Prisoner of Peace, talks about the life and death of his father, Adolf Hitler's deputy, whose bold flight to Scotland to seek an end to World War II resulted in 46 years of imprisonment, and, Wolf Hess argues convincingly, his father's murder at the hands of his captors. In this video presentation, filmed in Germany just days before the conference, Wolf Hess offers dramatic new evidence and incomparable personal insight into his father's witness and martyrdom for Germany and world peace.

ARTHUR R. BUTZ: The author of *Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, the seminal work of modern Holocaust Revisionism, prefaces his formal lecture with a background on the origins of Brad Smith's Campus Project at Northwestern University, where he is a professor. Then Butz uses the most complete collection of German documents on the Auschwitz crematoria ever published, Pressac's *Auschwitz*, to propound a brilliant and devastating (for the Exterminationists) new hypothesis on the planning and construction of the crematoria at Auschwitz. A vital update to *The Hoax* that every Holocaust Revisionist will want to own.

ROBERT FAURISSON: The peerless Revisionist from France first delivers a funeral oration over the cadaver of the-Holocaust-as-history, then proclaims the bad tidings: that the hoax is being resurrected, this time as a religion impervious to historical analysis, by its High Priests around the world. Professor Faurisson brings news of intensified persecution of Revisionists across Europe, and, while praising our First Amendment, warns Americans to beware the implacable fanaticism of the Holocaust cultists. An indispensable summary of how far Revisionists have come, and what we still face.

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